

course, of the same character as the similar indebtedness to England. While there has been no separation into categories in the general debt, there are in the United States others are in the purposes to which the money loaned by the United States was devoted many which are similar to those involved in the creation of the Bank of France. Bank of England debt amounts \$400,000,000 of the American advances represent exchange transactions, meeting of maturing commercial debt obligations and advances to the Bank of France. In order that the two creditors may be nationalized on a plan, this sum would also have to be settled on the same basis as the Bank of France-Bank of England debt; that is, as any commercial obligation.

These principles of settlement as applied to France's indebtedness to the United States would necessitate:

1. The \$407,000,000 of indebtedness for surplus war supplies would, in these terms, be treated as a commercial debt. It now bears 5 per cent interest and matures in 1925. If, from June 15, 1925, the interest rate be reduced to 4 per cent, the sum would then the annual payments required would be \$16,000,000 per annum. This is parallel to the existing French agreement for payment for British surplus war supplies except that it is based on a lower rate of interest and upon a term of years more favorable to France than to England.

In Support of the France

2. Six hundred and eighty-two million of the \$2,323,000,000 of other indebtedness would be deferred to make payments on maturing commercial obligations and in support of the franc in international exchange and is therefore on parallel lines to the advance made by the Bank of England to the Bank of France. If this sum were treated also upon a commercial basis and interest were calculated to June 15, 1925, at the rates paid by France to the Bank of England, the principal would be \$292,000,000 and if in this case also future interest be reduced to 4 per cent, and the principal be repaid over a period of 20 years, the annual annuity required would be nearly \$70,000,000. This also compares with the existing English-French settlement, except that it is at a lower rate of future interests and the principal is extended over a term of years more favorable to France.

3. If an annuity over 62 years comparable to that mentioned in the British-France negotiations were applied to the remainder of our debt, it would imply an annuity payable to us of about \$61,000,000 per annum, even without adjustment for the gold security involved in the British-France settlement.

The net result of the application of the principles to the American debt would bring about that France should pay to the United States an annual amount of \$181,000,000 for the first 24 years and \$61,000,000 thereafter for the remaining 38 years. The amounts would be altered if the annuality of \$61,000,000 were deferred for the first seven years and as the number of installments shall affect the amount of repayments, the principles of repayment are infeasible to France in the application of its indebtedness to us.

French Difficulties Recognized

We had intended in our note of the twenty-fifth to indicate a basis which we believed would be a foundation for negotiations. We recognize the great difficulties under which the French Government is struggling and it is in this spirit that we have made our offer. We feel that such difficulties will be overcome within a few years and that our mutual problem is to take into account this expected improvement.

You have requested that we should be more specific and we have now the pleasure of laying before you a definition.

1. We propose to consolidate the entire indebtedness into one total sum. The amount of this indebtedness as of June 15, 1925, with accrued interest at the rate of the existing French obligations, is about \$4,227,000,000.

We propose, however, the interest should be calculated upon the most favorable basis of our previous settlements, under which the principal with accrued interest would, as of June 15, 1925, amount to about \$4,025,000,000, and the amount of over \$200,000,000 in accrued interest.

2. We propose that the French Government should undertake to pay the principal of the debt in annual installments graduated upward during the period of 62 years, as is the case of the other settlement made with the United States. It is to inquire at the first year the sum of \$20,000,000 on account of the principal, being approximately one-half of 1 per cent of the total principal, and to increase the amount gradually over the entire period of 62 years. You will recognize that in the arrangement of this schedule, it has been the desire of the American commission to so arrange the pay-

EVENTS TONIGHT

Reception to students in Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, with invited guests, living room, Harvard Union, 8:15.

Theaters
Copley—"The Jeffries," 8:15.
Hollis—George M. Cohan in "American Born," 8:15.
Musical—"Rose-Marie," 8:15.
Kitch—Vanderbilt, 2:8.
New Park—"The Show-Off," 8:15.
Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:15.

Photoplays
Fenway—"The Man Who Found Himself," 8:15.
Tremont Temple—"The Iron Horse," 2:15; 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Meeting of Eastern Massachusetts Society of Beekeepers, State House, room 15.

Address—"Recent Political and Economic Developments in the American Tropics," by Victor M. Cutler, president of the American Association of the Juncture of Twentieth Century Club, 1.

Boston Mycological Club excursion at Owl's Head, leaders, E. B. Blackford, leaves Chestnut Hill at 8:15.

Brookline Bird Club walks to Bedford and Concord by the Brewster estate, 8:15 train North Station; Rock Meadow by Waverley, take 1:30 Waverley car in Harvard Yard, 8:15.

Women's City Club of Boston picnic on Mrs. James J. Storrow's estate in Lincoln Park, Boston, or motor bus at Club if reservation is made.

Baseball American League, Fenway Park, Washington vs. Boston, 3:15.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Boston, Mass. Subscription price, pay-
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11, 1918."

ments as to meet the economic and fiscal necessities of France.

Rate of Interest

3. There, therefore, remains the question of the rate of interest to be paid upon the debt. In our desire to meet the interest of the French Government, and at the same time to provide that the American people may secure some return by participation in the increased strength and productivity to be expected in France, we propose that interest the principal of the debt be 1 per cent per annum, and that this rate shall increase each year by 1/2 per cent. This would bring an interest rate up to 3 1/2 per cent at the thirteenth year, and this remains as the maximum for the balance of the period.

M. Caillaux said he was unable personally to predict what view his government would take of the arrangement, and that he was unacquainted for the moment with French opinion further than that indicated in press dispatches that general concurrence of French opinion was in favor of the Government against the proposals the mission had made.

The minister added that if his government approved the arrangement, "we shall certainly lay it before the Chamber of Deputies."

To Go Before Chamber

"You understand," he said, "that if the Chamber does not approve of it, the Government will resign, so you see it is a serious matter with us."

"The proposal would go before the Chamber first, because it is a financial measure. Then, if the Chamber approved, to the Senate. As we say on such occasions, the Government always engages its responsibility. If the vote is not favorable, the Government must resign."

As the intricacies of the negotiations unfolded last night after the smoke of battle had cleared, it became increasingly plain that some members of the American commission had liked the idea of the French demand for a safeguard clause to permit France to reopen negotiations whenever their country's finances were thought to be in such condition as to preclude further immediate payments.

The clause was understood "not to have been pleasing to the President. Likewise, publication in some newspapers giving a French spokesman as authority that a settlement had been agreed upon obviously irritated the Americans," he said.

Then Mrs. Mansfield and Ireland was elected superintendent by the trustees—not from sentimental reasons, but because they were convinced that he was the ideal person to lead all the "bad boys" at the reformatory to the path of good citizenship.

"The thing we need most is more equipment for vocational training," says Ireland. "I want to arrange things so that every boy who goes out of here will know a trade that will enable him to earn a good living."

Rathmines, Ireland
Special Correspondence

IN HIS Sunday school class Henry, 11 aged nine, was never able to remember the little pieces his teacher asked him to learn. On having a talk with him one day she discovered that he had not the needed book at home from which to learn. Knowing how children, as well as grown-ups, prize what they make an effort to get, she recommended that he save his pennies to buy the book. As his mother gave him pennies once in a while, Henry was pleased with the plan and promised to begin.

From time to time the teacher would ask Henry, "Are you saving up?" and always the answer was "Yes." Then after a long period she said one morning, "Henry, are you still saving up?" Henry hung his head, his little face went scarlet. "Oh, Henry, have you spent it?" she asked. He just nodded his head, it was as though he could not speak. "Tell me about it," she said.

In a faltering voice he said, "All

we for the answer is to meet the difficulties which face our country.

We are also mindful of the principles laid down by your government concerning the reduction of the debt and the reduction of the accrued interest. We, furthermore, note that you fully recognize the capacity of France to pay as the only basis for any agreement.

Under the leadership of Miss Agnes Godbold the members will go on a hike through Arnold Arboretum Oct. 24. Among other activities contemplated for the near future are a series of travel talks, and a visit to the studio of Miss Amy Dalrymple on T Wharf.

CROSSCUP-PISHON POST HOST TO PLAYWRIGHT

The first fall dinner of the Crosscup-Pishon Post, American Legion, was held last night in the Hotel Bellevue, with George M. Cohan, actor and playwright, as a guest of honor.

We for the answer is to meet the difficulties which face our country.

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WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight, moderate south.

New England: Cloudy with occasional light showers, tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight; moderate south and southwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(s. m. Standard time, 70° meridian)

Atlanta City 52 Memphis 68

Boston 50 Nantucket 56

Buffalo 56 New Orleans 75

Charleston 54 Philadelphia 64

Chicago 52 Pittsburgh 60

Denver 49 Portland, Me. 60

Eastport 48 Portland, Ore. 50

Galveston 75 St. Louis 65

Helena 58 San Francisco 55

Jacksonville 58 Seattle 48

Kansas City 64 Tampa 75

Los Angeles 62 Washington 62

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 11:32 p.m.; Saturday, 11:56 a.m.

Light all vehicles at 5:56 p.m.

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FRENCH REGRET DEBT OUTCOME

Feeling Prevalent, However, Caillaux Was Accepting Terms Too Onerous.

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 2.—French disappointment at yesterday's developments in the Washington negotiations are frankly expressed. The blame is partly put to the indiscretion of a Frenchman acting as liaison agent with the press for his premature announcement which upset the prospective arrangement. But in any case there was a feeling that Joseph Caillaux, the Finance Minister, was accepting conditions too onerous. Probably it is necessary to gain time to permit public opinion to be educated.

The dominant idea among judicious persons is that there must not be a rupture, that the negotiations must continue in some form. Nevertheless the postponement of five years with France paying meantime \$40,000,000 annually is not well received, because while obtaining more from France than France was disposed to give in earlier years it does not assure any advantages of a definitive settlement.

Question of Ratification

In leaving France in uncertainty, it is possible America will make a still sterner demand and ask in 1926 the payment of stocks and maximum annuities. It is exceedingly doubtful whether the French Government will ratify such a temporary arrangement.

Figaro flatly declares that it cannot admit that the Nation is formally engaged in particular obligations before knowing the precise manner as to how the problem of transference will be solved. Perhaps more time is needed to consider the difficulties arising from the necessity of chiefly paying in goods, as in practice faces Germany. It is only now that the French have begun to consider this aspect of the question. If there is delay, it will be utilized in pressing powerful economic arguments.

But unfortunately in the interval there will be heavier French payments than anticipated. The principal need now is to minimize the contracts and stir up the public, which had become indifferent, to a better understanding of the problem.

Loss of Sentiment Deployed

There is a sense in which, in spite of the disappointment at rejection, the proposed conditions were welcome, for they were accepted with misgiving and only on account of the safeguarding clause.

But, for example, says: "One must either reproach the negotiators for having gone too far and pronounced figures which, in any case, France could not pay." It also says: "In the whole affair certain Americans have lost the sentiment which was commanded by alliance and friendship. Perhaps they will come to regret the intransigent attitude adopted for several years in the question of debts. Let us hope time will render them juster."

At least the French desire to liquidate this matter has been shown.

REPUBLICAN CLUB TO MEET
The executive committee of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, today announced arrangements for its semi-annual meeting Wednesday noon, Oct. 14, at Gilbert Hall, Tremont Temple. Eben S. Draper, president of the club and State Senator, said that William M. Butler, United States Senator, would speak.

World News in Brief

New York (P)—Wilson Dam, at Muscle Shoals, has a productive value of \$61,600,000, Maj. M. C. Tyler, Army district engineer at the project, reports in a statement analyzing the commercial value of that section. He fixed its cost at \$10,000,000, the transmission station at \$16,600,000, of which \$9,600,000 was deducted as for navigation benefits.

Montevideo, Uruguay (P)—Semi-clan advice received here gave confirmation to the reports of an uprising in the southern part of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Present indications are that the trouble has not reached a serious stage.

New York (P)—Dr. H. C. Reischel, head of the research department of the Westinghouse Lamp Company announces preparation of a new metal in the form of pure metallic ductile thorium. Thorium is an active constituent of many of the radio tube filaments. The thorium produced has the second highest atomic weight of any of the known elements.

Mexico City (P)—President Calles has issued a decree which provides that foreigners at present living and doing business within the four hidden zones along the borders and the coasts, will be forced to sell them within three years after the law becomes effective unless they apply for Mexican citizenship.

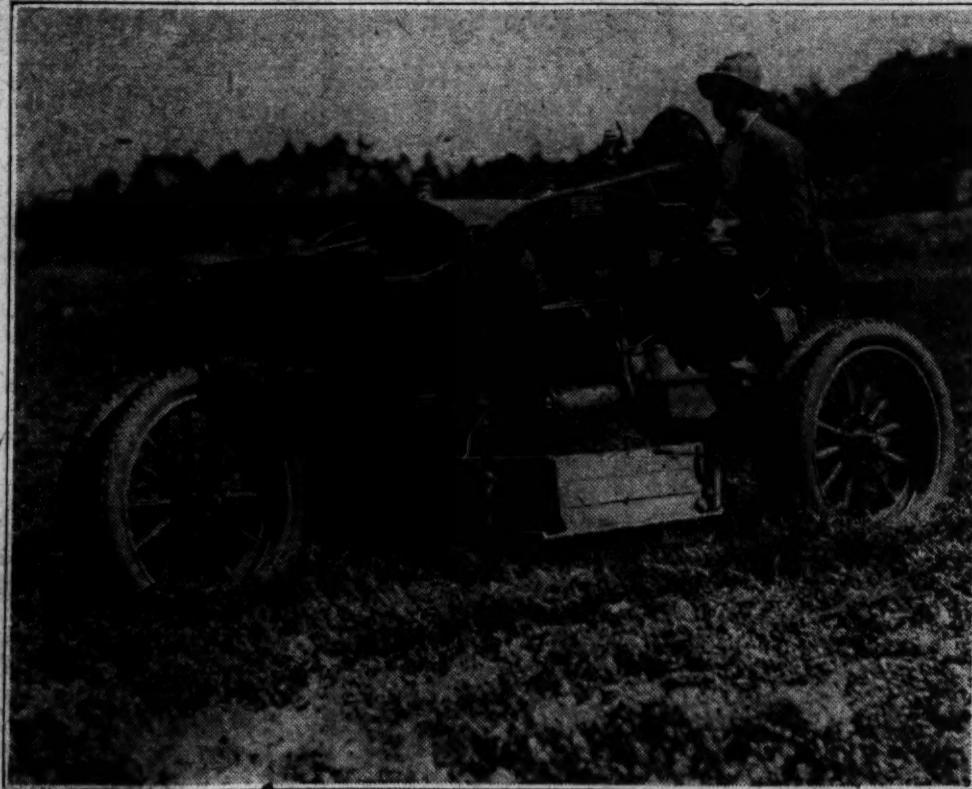
New York (P)—An exhaustive inquiry into the business of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad was begun by the Public Service Commission when it passed a resolution directing the commission to turn over data to be used in the pending re-hearings on the commission's order relating to commutation rates in New York State.

Melbourne (P)—Statistics recently compiled show that on March 31, Australia had a population of 5,900,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 in three months. Savings bank deposits on the same day aggregated \$800,000,000. The total industrial production of Australia for the year ended June 1 is shown to have been \$1,917,000,000.

New York (P)—The Progressive Political League designated Richard E. Enright, police commissioner, to head a majority ticket which intended to place the field this week. Officials of the league said it was believed that the commissioner would accept.

Tokyo (P)—Reports from Seoul, Korea, state that more than 3000 residents of that place are dwelling in caves, just as their ancestors did in a primitive age. It is believed that most of these cave-dwellers are of the Chinese race, which has greatly augmented lately because of the industrial depression. The Seoul authorities are declared to be somewhat perturbed over the situation and are planning relief measures in order to halt the cave-digging tendencies of the inhabitants.

Cranberry Harvesting Machine in Action on Cape Cod



STATE'S CRANBERRY CROP BEING PICKED

Use of New Machines Hastens Work of Harvesting

Cranberry picking is going forward rapidly on the bogs of Massachusetts. The crop will be larger by about 20 per cent than last year's. According to the present outlook, about 400,000 barrels will be harvested. This is by no means a bumper crop, but it is a larger crop than most of the other cranberry-growing states will produce. All reports say that the berries this year are larger in size than usual. The early frosts have caused some damage to areas which cannot be flooded, but the majority of bogs are so arranged that water can be run over them when frost threatens.

The use of picking machines run by gasoline has helped to hasten the harvesting of the crop. These machines, which are being used commercially this year for the first time on four bogs will do the work of 10 men and with less damage to the vines than when the picking is done with hand scoops. It seems likely that these machines will be widely adopted because of the scarcity of good pickers.

The Early Blacks and the Late Howes are the most important varieties of cranberry grown on Cape Cod. These two varieties make up over 82 per cent of the sales of the New England Cranberry Sales Company which handles over 60 per cent of the total output. There are several so-called fancy varieties which are being grown by some producers.

Massachusetts grows about 60 per cent of the total cranberry crop of the United States. Only two other states—New Jersey and Wisconsin, have extensive bogs. Plymouth County has the largest cranberry bog acreage by about 61 per cent. Altogether about 14,000 acres of bog land in this State are devoted to the production of cranberries. The bogs range in size from one-eighth of an acre to 255 acres. A bog of the latter size on Nantucket Island is believed to be the largest in the State.

The Massachusetts Department of Agriculture has recently issued a bulletin on the cranberry industry of Massachusetts which contains many interesting facts, although it does not discuss the innovation of cranberry picking by machine.

ANDROSCOGGIN DAM CONTRACT IS AWARDED

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 1 (P)—The contract for the construction of the dam and power plant at Clark's Rips on the Androscoggin River for the Central Maine Power Company, has been awarded to the Morton C. Tuttle Company. The final cost of this project will be nearly \$5,000,000.

Preliminary surveys will be started next week and actual construction is expected to begin within a month, with Jan. 1, 1927, the probable date of completion. The station, which is to be located on Gull Island, five miles above Lewiston, will generate 50,000 horsepower.

IMPORTS FROM FAR EAST

With a cargo valued at nearly \$2,000,000, the American steamer Steel Traveler is in port today discharging products of the Far East, including rubber, hemp, sugar, tapioca and palm oil. The latter came in bulk, whereas it is usually shipped in cans.

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SHIPPING SOMETHING?

have been inadequate and disappointing."

He wanted the United States to use its great influence to bring about a settlement.

This is the line of discussion which the majority has sought to head off as much as possible. There had been advance reports that efforts would be made at this conference to discredit the League of Nations here in the seat of those who had refused to support it. What the League of Nations has done is a European matter. Desire to enlist the sympathy and support of the United States in so far as it can be done by putting the needs of other countries before the Union is regarded as commendable, but the majority deprecates the presentation of any picture showing the League of Nations as a useless instrument.

Uniform Laws for Women

A lighter note was injected by F. W. Pethick Lawrence, member of the British Parliament, who demanded action in behalf of uniform nationality laws for women.

When a woman marries a foreigner she loses in most countries her nationality and automatically accepts the nationality of her husband," he said. "This works hardship and injustice. Some may say that she ought not to do it. This will not satisfy us of the twentieth century." (Cries of "Hear, hear" from the British group.) "Love laughs at locksmiths and how much more at artificial barriers between nations."

"A woman is admitted without proof that she will make a good citizen and pushed out although she may wish to remain a citizen of her country. Recently with wise foresight, the United States enacted a law which has made conditions chaotic. There are places where a woman has two nationalities and others where she has no nationality."

The speaker moved that the nationality of married women be taken into account by the judicial committee.

The afternoon session was held in the Pan-American Union Building, after the delegates had been received at the White House by President Coolidge.

TELEPHONE RATES AGAIN SUSPENDED

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 2 (Special) —Increased telephone rates, which were to have become effective Oct. 1 in New Hampshire, have been suspended until Dec. 1 by the Public Service Commission in order that further opportunity may be had for hearings. All cities have joined in protest against the petition for higher rates urged by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and the commission will hear these protests beginning Oct. 27.

The company submitted its case in July. At the hearings later this month the company will be required to present its officials for cross-examination. In order to contest the company, the State has engaged Milo R. Malbile, former member of the New York Utilities Commission, to prepare evidence against the proposed increase.

OXFORD TEAM NAMED

LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 2 (Special) —Bates College announces that the three debaters of the Oxford Union, England, who will meet a Bates team in international debate in Lewiston Oct. 12 will be H. V. Lloyd-Jones of Jesus College, a Welshman and student at the University of London and later at Oxford; R. H. Bernays, who prepared for Oxford at Rossall, and is known as an active Liberal campaign worker, and H. J. Wedderburn, a Scotsman, who prepared for Oxford at Adeyrock and Winchesford and who has been prominent in dramatics, music and debate.

STEAMER HORTENSE SOLD

Famed along the New England coast as a fisherman and having several record stocks to its credit, the New England Gas screw fishing steamer Hortense has been sold to the Pilots' Association of Charleston, S. C., and will shortly be put in active service outside Charleston harbor in taking pilots to incoming vessels.

SKELLY OIL COMPANY

SKELLY OIL Company for the eight months ended Sept. 30, 1924, reported a net loss of \$2,903,754 after interest, depreciation and depletion, but before federal taxes, compared with \$1,060,400 in the corresponding period of 1924.

Salt Mackerel

CODFISH, FRESH LOBSTER RIGHT FROM THE FISHING BOATS TO YOU



COOK BOOK FREE

Write for this book, "Sea Foods: How to Prepare Them." This book contains some 100 recipes with delivered price of each kind of sea food COUPON BELOW.

FAMILIES who are fond of FISH can be supplied with the new book, "SEA FOODS," by the FRANK E. DAVIS FISH COMPANY, with newly caught KEEPABLE OCEAN FISH, more than any inland dealer can possibly furnish.

We sell ONLY THE FINEST OCEAN FISH to our dealers. We PREPAID express on all orders sent to Kansas. Our fish are pure and are an economical food. We want YOU to try some, payment subject to your approval.

SEAFOOD COOK BOOK fat, meaty, juicy fish are delicious for breakfast. These are packed in brine and will not spoil on your shelf.

SOUPFISH, as we sell it, is white, boneless and ready for instant use. It makes a substantial meal and no change from meat, at a much lower cost.

FRESH LOBSTER is the best thing known to man. It is a safe food, ready for the table. Lobsters simply are boiled and packed in FABRIC-LINED CARTONS. They come to you in the shell, safe, clean, and ready to eat. Buy and the meat is as crisp and natural as if you took it from the shell yourself.

SEAFOOD COOK BOOK that whole family will enjoy. No other flavor is just like that of clams, whether they are raw or cooked.

FRESH MACKEREL, perfect for frying, to cream on BACON or SALMON ready to serve.

SARDINES of all kinds, FISH FILLINGS and every good thing packed here or abroad you can get direct from the ship.

Send your pantry shelf for regular or emergency

FRANK E. DAVIS FISH CO. 247 Central Wharf Gloucester, Mass. Please send me your latest Fish Price List.

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AIR TOUR PUTS SAFETY FIRST

Sturdy Construction Is Evidence in Commercial Reliability Test

S. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 2 (Special) —

The 16 remaining machines in the first annual commercial airplane reliability tour for the Edsel Ford trophy today faced a 400-mile hop from here to Columbus, broken only by a noon stop at Indianapolis. The night here from Kansas City, and last night he was still in second position after Ford and eight minutes ahead of the Fokker three-motored monoplane, now on its first American flight.

This ship has 200 more horsepower than either the Ford or Curtiss planes, but Anthony Fokker, the designer, who is abroad, says he will not permit his pilot to overtax the capacity of the new motors, Wright radial air-cooled engines. The steady performance of all three of these planes has been interesting and instructive.

The other foreign entry, a Junkers monoplane, has been having difficulty with its motor. All of the light planes, few of which have more than 70 horsepower, and none of them over 160, have been turning in records that have caused amazement to all on the tour and the students of aviation in civilian life.

"This has been a revelation to me of the sturdy work turned out by the American light plane builders," declared Mr. Fokker.

performance of Charles S. Jones of New York, president of the Curtiss exhibition flying company, piloting the Curtiss corporation's latest commercial type, the "Carrier Pigeon."

He worked all night with air mail mechanics on his damaged ship and got back in the race Wednesday, making the best flying time for the stormy hop to Kansas City, and last night he was still in second position after Ford and eight minutes ahead of the Fokker three-motored monoplane, now on its first American flight.

ROTARIANS TO MEET AT MANCHESTER, N. H.

Eighth District Plans Are Arranged at Conclave

POLAND SPRING, Me., Oct. 2 (P)—The annual convention of the eighth district, Rotary International, will be held at Manchester, N. H., on April 19 and 20, it was decided yesterday at the fall conclave of that organization which comprises Maine, New Hampshire and northern Massachusetts.

The 1927 convention of Rotary International probably will be held at Ostend, Belgium, Arthur H. Sapp of Huntington, Ind., vice-president, announced while speaking as official representative of that organization for this district.

Nine new clubs, organized under the administration of Herbert C. Libby of Waterville, past district governor, were hosts of the conclave at Manchester.

Ernest D. Sergeant of Nashua, N. H., district governor, in opening the conference of executives declared that "rotary stands for a square deal in business methods."

New Hampshire clubs put on the dinner last night, with Robert Erb of the Nashua Club presiding.

BANCITALY CORPORATION

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2—The First National Bank and First Savings Bank of San Francisco, which merged in September, are calculating at 110 per cent for any month since September last year, with liabilities of \$26,637,319, the smallest reported in two years.

THANK YOU

for the greatest reception ever accorded a line of automobiles

Last month Chevrolet, Oldsmobile, Oakland, Buick and Cadillac presented a series of cars, better in appearance, higher in quality and lower in price than ever before.

General Motors assumed responsibility for the public statement that these cars "represent the greatest values ever offered in the history of the industry."

The proof of that statement has been furnished by the public response. Every General Motors factory is running at capacity. Indications point to the largest September business in General Motors' history.

We thank the public for this splendid patronage. It is justified by the car values. Immense economies are possible in an organization like General Motors, which enjoys every advantage of quantity production and sells in every market of the world. Only through such economies would it have been possible to produce quality cars at prices so low.

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CHEVROLET · OLDSMOBILE
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GMC TRUCKS

"A car for every purse and purpose"

NEW ENGLAND FRUIT INDUSTRY SEEN AS ENTERING A NEW ERA

(Continued from Page 1)

chards running north to Grand Isle bear witness to the renaissance of apple-growing there.

In Massachusetts, where local markets are unsurpassed, the industry extends into nearly every town, and commercial orchards, good ones, dot the State from Williamstown to the northwestern corner to the tip of Cape Cod, where, in Truro, good apples are grown in the salt spray from the Atlantic. Massachusetts, two distinct apple districts, Apple Valley in the Boston Hills, has been famous for years for the quantity and color of its Baldwins, and the Nashoba district of western Middlesex and eastern Worcester counties, the heaviest producing counties in New England, has won pre-eminence for its fancy Gravensteins and McIntoshes.

Several large and well-kept orchards in Rhode Island form the nucleus of a sound and growing development there, while Connecticut, especially on the uplands bordering the Connecticut River Valley, has some of the finest orchards that can be found in all New England.

All of these sections have grown apples since Colonial days, but the greatest advances have come in the last 15 years. The traditional variety of New England was Baldwin, and it is not until McIntosh arrived that New England really began to make inroads on the markets developed here by western interests. No apple ever grown has met such a cordial reception at the hands of New England consumers as that accorded to McIntosh. They begin to ask for McIntosh a month before that variety is ripe, and McIntosh rules the New England market until the end of the season, which is early mid-winter. But that season is being slowly extended as we learn more about handling McIntosh for cold storage, and already a few

Years of Research

McIntosh is a variety of the northeastern states. South and west, it does not develop properly, and it was only a few years ago that New England fruit growers discovered that McIntosh grew here in perfection. Then followed years of painstaking research by agricultural experiment stations co-operating with fruit growers in an effort to master the cultural requirements of the new variety, for McIntosh is not easily grown to that perfection demanded by our discriminating public. Within the last five years, and intelligent orchard management, won the high excellence of recent crops of McIntosh bears witness to the victory.

In the meantime, the planting of McIntosh trees went on, backed by the confidence of fruit growers and scientists that the difficult problems of production would be solved, until in number they rival even the older varieties, although Baldwin will be grown for an indefinite time for the winter market, and grown in large quantities, too.

The marked improvements in the management of commercial apple orchards in the last few years have resulted in a steadily increasing percentage of fancy apples ready for the most discriminating trade. This increase in high grade fruit, coupled with the rapid rise of McIntosh, as the leading dessert apple of New England, has given a new impetus to better methods in grading and packing and marketing. Progress in this direction in the last 10 years has been greater than in the preceding half century.

Methods developed in the west through long years of trial have been of great value here for the suggestions that they have offered, but our problems in marketing are not those of the western fruit growers and New England has had to set about the development of methods which fit New England conditions. Standard apple grades have been prescribed by various states by legislation. For the most part the states worked independently on this problem and each state set up a standard of its own. They were similar in many respects but differed in important points.

States Moving Together

Now the states are moving together toward a common standard to lessen confusion on larger markets. New Hampshire and Massachusetts are establishing like regulations for the first time. Maine has just changed the names of her grades to conform with those of the other states. Connecticut is revising her regulations, and now a committee is on foot to bring together this winter, all the New England states, in a conference which it is hoped, will result in uniform grades for all New England. Ten years ago such a move would not have had the slightest chance of success, but now the New England states are getting together.

The evolution of better packages for fancy fruit is also in progress. Time was when the barrel satisfied everybody. But years ago the advantages of a smaller package became apparent. Experiments with the western apple box proved that it was not suited to the local markets of New England. The situation called for a bushel box which could be transported by motor truck without splitting open, and which did not need a comb nailed on—a needless expense in local marketing. The vegetable growers had developed such a box and the fruit growers found it satisfactory, so they be-

MIREEN Hand Bags

What is Mireen? A new hand bag or that looks like leather and wears leather. Shown in different types and colors in hand bags at \$5, \$6, \$7.50 and \$10.

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.

Portland, Maine



Monument Square, Portland, Maine
COURTEOUS AND EFFICIENT SERVICE
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gas to use it. The box varied in size with the whim of the manufacturer and that caused more or less trouble. When Rhode Island fixed upon a size which held just a bushel and established the dimensions by law, Massachusetts legalized the same box. Then New Hampshire established the same regulations. Maine is already using the box and Connecticut is formulating or has already enacted the necessary legislation. Now the fruit growers of New England are turning their attention to the development and standardization of apple packages holding less than a bushel.

Co-operative marketing has been a difficult problem. Repeated trials failed with organizations based on existing models. Local markets offered such rewards to the enterprising fruit growers that they could see no gain in pooling their fruit with that of their neighbors. Yet the feeling was strong that co-operation would mean more efficient marketing. Maine, farthest from local markets, led off with a series of marketing organizations built around the Oxford Bear Cooperative Association. The Federation is successful. It has lasted for years and is a strong organization, but it could hardly be duplicated in southern New England.

Organized Association

About 1920 the apple growers in the Nashoba district, which centers about Littleton, in Massachusetts, organized an association for educational purposes. They called it the Nashoba Fruit Producers Association. It soon became also a purchasing association, buying fertilizers, boxes, trees, spraying materials and other supplies for members at a substantial saving.

Some of the enterprising members decided to attempt co-operative packing in 1923. They organized and established a packing house in Littleton. Before the end of the first season they had step by step become a full-fledged co-operative packing association. Last year they secured the services of Frederick E. Cole, a member of the staff of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, who manages the marketing activities of the association, attends to the buying of supplies, and spends the rest of the year on an educational campaign to improve cultural methods in the orchards of association members.

The association is thriving and growing. It has established a branch at Bolton. This year it extended its activities into New Hampshire and established another branch at Wilton.

The association is young, but it has accomplished much, and the right idea of co-operation under New England conditions are gradually being evolved. Last year, in the association's second marketing season, Nashoba apples dominated the Boston market. Commission merchants declare that the paper-wrapped, layer-packed apples from the association packing houses were handled by retailers who for years had sold western apples only.

This is the beginning of a new era in New England's fruit industry. The way has been well paved by the rapid advances of the last few years. Better methods, better varieties, better apples, better laws, better packages and higher ideals. Now packages are joining with fruit growers to bring the new apple of the northeast to the attention of New England consumers. Other states through their chambers of commerce and assisted by fruit growers, hundreds of business men—clothing stores, hardware merchants, shoe dealers and druggists—will display apples in their show windows during Apple Week. It promises to be the greatest of New England is moving forward to campaign ever conducted to popularize New England apples with New England people. The apple industry

PLANS TO REROUTE LONG ISLAND TRAFFIC

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 2—A new solution of the commuter problem in New York City has just been offered by LeRoy T. Harkness, member of the State Transit Commission, who has suggested a suburban terminal in the Borough of Queens to which the traffic of Long Island, Westchester, and Connecticut could be sent about the development of methods which fit New England conditions. Standard apple grades have been prescribed by various states by legislation.

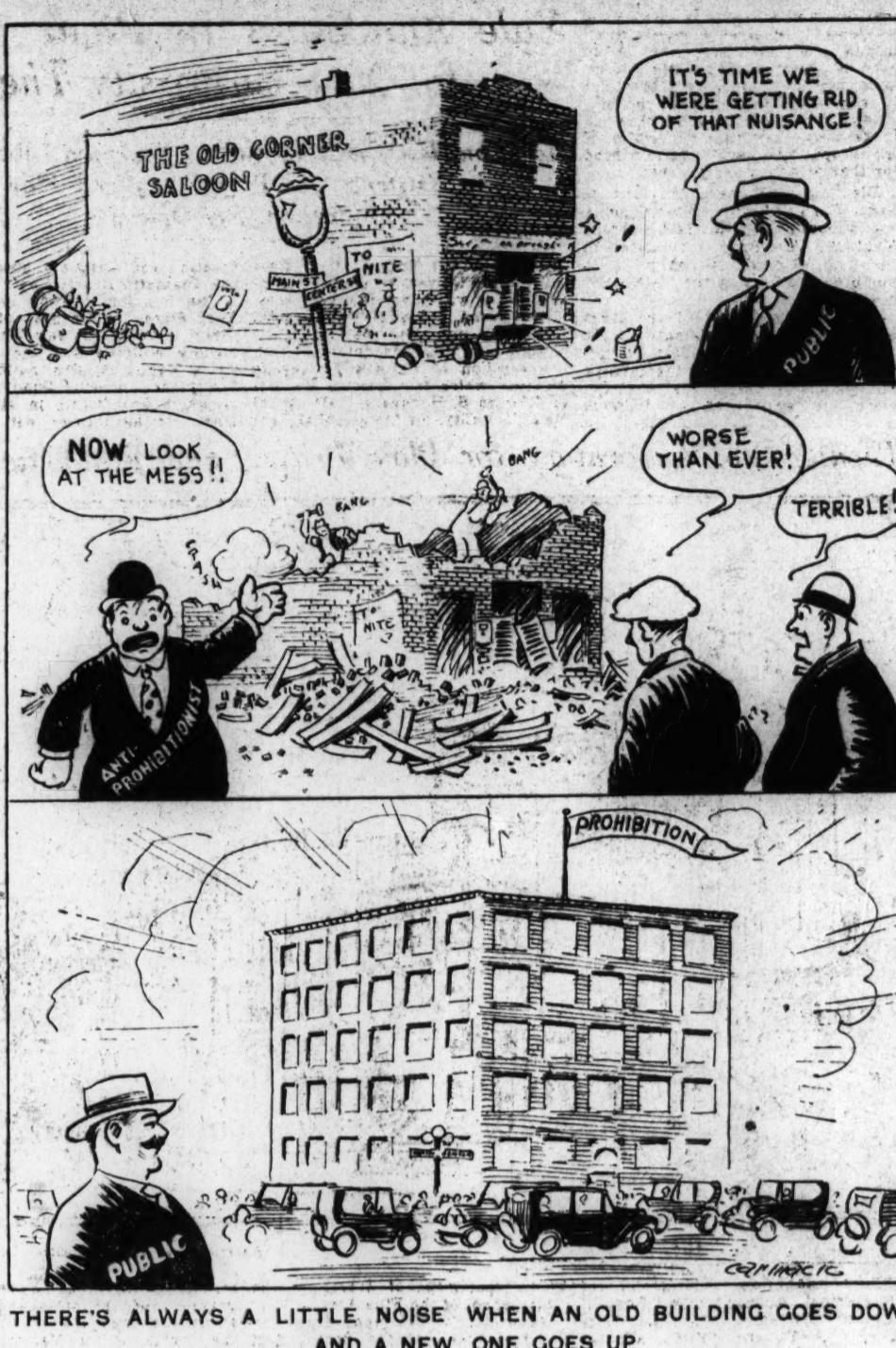
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THERE'S ALWAYS A LITTLE NOISE WHEN AN OLD BUILDING GOES DOWN
AND A NEW ONE GOES UP

La Follette Victory Linked With Other Senate Contests

Republican Managers Seeking Midwestern Program to Maintain Party Solidarity

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—"Young Bob" La Follette's victory in Wisconsin is undoubtedly a warning for the Republican Party in the northwest. The fact that it was generally anticipated does not minimize its significance. The most serious aspect of the root of the regular organization in Wisconsin is the effect upon the candidacy of Irvine L. Lenroot when he aspires to renomination and re-election to the Senate in 1926. Senator-elect La Follette first won the Republican nomination in the party primary and then ran for election under the official party label.

It is now a foregone conclusion that Gov. John J. Blaine will seek to be at next year's general election what "Young Bob" accomplished—namely, to beat the so-called regular Republican for the senatorial nomination. Recent events, in the judgment of Washington politicians, suggest that Mr. Lenroot will be extremely fortunate if he avoids defeat at Mr. Blaine's hands. The Senator has long been persona non grata to the La Follette group.

La Follette Forces United
It is an open secret that the Coolidge Administration had set its heart upon recapturing Wisconsin from the progressive. The President took Senator Lenroot with him to Minnesota for Lenroot to demonstrate his interest in Wisconsin's conversion to the faith. The passing of Senator La Follette caused Coolidge managers to think that the task of making the Badger State regular again could now be accomplished.

The recent primary and election campaign was not in progress very long before it dawned upon the Republican national organization that the progressive movement in Wisconsin would use the new station.

From this point on Long Island, connection would be made to the city by subway, with an increase of only approximately six minutes to the present schedules into Manhattan. The total maximum seating capacity of the subways from Queens during the morning rush hour he estimates as 22,000 seats.

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for re-election to Republican seats in Congress will be filled with hope. Such leadership will have to be displayed, particularly in connection with strictly western problems, if Republican senatorial seats in states like Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California, Utah, Nevada, and Colorado are to be held. In most of those states, re-election and irrigation will be big issues. The Coolidge Administration policies, as interpreted by Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, are under severe criticism in states which have ambitious "projects." The economic program is not especially popular among them because it is obstructing the carrying out of various reclamations.

The western farmer is not altogether happy. He will be on the job in Washington throughout the Congressional session, demanding Coolidge leadership toward agricultural relief in various directions, ranging all the way from freight rates to tariff schedules. "Young Bob" La Follette may find it expedient to revive the old "La Follette bloc" as the lever of the whole western anti-Administration movement. Many candidates doubtless think that it may develop considerable power.

**ASK CIVIL SERVICE
FOR ENFORCEMENT**

**Albany (N. Y.) County W. C.
T. U. Advocates Strict Laws**

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2 (Special).

At the thirty-eighth annual convention of the Albany County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, just held at Clarksville, near here, the apathy of the average citizen, the leniency of judges and dishonesty of certain Government agents were cited by members as the cause of lax enforcement.

Today John A. Kelher, sheriff of Suffolk County; Francis A. Campbell, clerk of the Suffolk County Superior Civil Court; William T. A. Fitzgerald, registrar of deeds of Suffolk County, and Theodore A. Glynn, commissioner of the Boston fire department, have all filed nomination petitions for the mayoralty of Boston.

Later yesterday afternoon Mr.

John H. Dunn, formerly commis-

sioner of soldiers' relief of Boston;

William E. Nichols, formerly transit commissioner and Collector of Internal Revenue; Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney of Suffolk County; John A. Kelher, sheriff of Suffolk

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LISTING THE NAMES

Melancthon W. Burien, chairman

of the election commission, said that

the board would make no announce-

ment this week as to the number of

names which have been certified by

the different candidates. He said that

next week the board probably would

make public the names of the can-

didates for the mayoralty who have

to be certified by the board.

Today John A. Donahue of 47 Pine

Street, Ward 19, and Walter V.

Nichols of 1109 Saratoga Street,

East Boston, or Ward 1, filed re-

quests for nomination papers for the

school committee. This brings the

number of candidates for the five

places to be filled on the school com-

mittee to more than 25.

GOV. FULLER AT BROCKTON FAIR

Large Attendance Marks the Annual Visit of Chief Executive and Party

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 2 (Special)—An enthusiastic reception committee of about 70,000 people welcomed Gov. Alvan T. Fuller and other officials, foreign consuls and military and naval officers today at the Brockton Fair on the occasion of "Governor's Day."

The program of entertainment and reception presents one of the most spectacular features of the entire fair, so much so that "Governor's Day" usually presents a record-breaking attendance.

Walter Rapp, chairman, and other members of the Governor's reception committee met the State officials at the State House. Automobiles were placed at their service and headed by a detail of State constabulary a quick run was made to Brockton Luncheon, was served at the Commercial Club, after which the party drove to the fair grounds. At the entrance the procession was met by the 101st Field Artillery and a consolidated band of 150 pieces. The official salute to the Governor was fired by Battery E of Brockton.

Thousands of visitors to the Governor's and applauded enthusiastically. While the military escort retired the bands played a march and accompanied Miss Theresa Sprague of Brockton in her singing of the Star-Spangled Banner.

The garden and poultry exhibits of the 4-H Club co-operating with the junior extension work of the State ion.

Resounding Mallet and Maul Recall Glory of Old Nantucket

New Shipyard at Southerly End of Harbor Has Craft on Ways to Be Used as Supply Boat—Tap and Clink Reminiscent of Whaling Days

The clink of caulking mallets and the rhythmic tap of the carpenter's maul are again studding the sweet calm of Old Nantucket. The sounds came from a new shipyard at the southerly end of the harbor, some distance from Brant Point in the neighborhood which so long held nothing but remnants, silversed by time and many weathers, of the industry that in days of yore sent ships to the far corners of the world.

The keel of the first boat to be built under the new order has been laid. Winter navigation in Nantucket Sound is a severe test. For weeks it is ice-locked with only a narrow line kept clear by the unceasing vigilance of cutters and patrols.

The new craft will be run as a supply boat for the Island Service Company, to ply between the island and the mainland and of unusually heavy design. Its thick-set ribs are of solid white oak, heavily sheathed within by two-inch southern pine, which in turn is heavily reinforced.

The outside is planed with heavy white oak, giving the vessel not less than eight inches of siding with which to resist winter sea and ice.

Although nothing is known of the precise intent of the builders, it is reported that the yard will turn out craft to serve other purposes than a supply packet. Nantucket has sent brave ships to sea in the great old days, scores of them setting their yards in pearly dawn at the sunset tide, watched away to the depths of the mysterious fiery horizon by Nantucket folk to whom the sea was an endless symbol of inevitability and beauty.

October is called "Nantucket's month." Then the vacation hordes have departed; hotels and inns are closed and the beaches deserted. The bleached streets are calm and peaceful, the noon boat is tied up in her slip and the fishermen's lace traces its ineffable beauty against eloquent skies; flocks of wild ducks settle serenely on the glittering face of the harbor and wisps of aquamarine smoke drifting gently upward from houses 2½ centuries old tell that summer is gone and that the close embrace of winter is imminent. On the moors, over Sonset way, the sedges, purple now, and copper and beaten gold and metallic green, whisper together; in the neat farm gardens great golden pumpkins roll opulently; through it all, the undertone of the caulk's mallet.

There is talk in the shipyard of the whaling days when shipping crowded the harbor and deep-water men from all over the world swapped yarns on the rude wharves. Every proud Nantucket house has its

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invites you to her unique shop at 32 East 48th St., near Madison Ave.—A bit of Paris in New York.

Here may be found in tasteful display Hats and Gowns of originality and distinctiveness; also there are furs, attractive novelties, girdles and brassieres.

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Department of Agriculture, drew a large crowd. Fifty-one boys, representing many of the 4-H clubs all over the State, will compete in judging the dairy, poultry and vegetable exhibits. Massachusetts Agricultural College scholarships will be awarded to the boys, who in the opinion of Ray M. Koon of the Massachusetts Agricultural College Market Garden Field Station, do the best judging.

The dog show broke all records. In the class for German shepherds there were no less than 85 entries. Tomorrow will be "Firemen's Day," on which occasion, handbills within a radius of 200 miles will visit this Shoe City and compete for a long list of prizes. A parade will be held through the streets of the city, each tub to be drawn by uniformed members of the muster companies.

B. & M. TO REBUILD DISCHARGE TERMINAL

Appropriation of \$450,000 has been voted by directors of the Boston & Maine Railroad for rebuilding its discharging terminal on Mystic River. Competition for steam coal business on the lines of the Boston & Maine is expected to be increased by the new storage facilities. It is likely that industrial consumers of New England, using bituminous fuel for power and heat may benefit to no small degree by competition.

Rates for rentals of storage facilities have not yet been determined, but it is understood that a rate was tentatively set, when the proposition was first outlined, at 65 cents per ton, for discharge storage and picking up, at the new terminal, for the first 10,000 tons, and 45¢ for each ton thereafter. Present rates for discharging and weighing are 39¢ a

YALE CHAPEL RULE DEFENDED

Dean Brown Emphasizes in Talk That the College Is a Christian Institution

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 2—Dr. Charles R. Brown, dean of the Yale Divinity School, in an address at the freshman organization meeting to-day emphasized that Yale is a Christian institution and explained why there is opposition to the elimination of compulsory chapel. "Yale was founded and maintained

that the campus was just about right as it was. To erect a 'sky-scraper' in the middle of another matter. More undergraduate rooms are needed, but it seems hardly likely that the university will have to build skyward to get them, nor that the center of the campus will have to be sacrificed for that or any other purpose."

Selection of Richard M. Bond of Santa Barbara to the editorial board was announced by the Yale Literary Magazine. Mr. Bond is chairman of the Yale Record and editor of a humorous column in the Yale Daily News.

The first recipients of the three \$500 scholarships established by the Phelps Association of Yale University on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Wolf's Head Society are announced as follows:

Yale Announces Its Plans for New University Theater

Most Completely and Adequately Equipped Laboratory in Existence for Playwriting and Play Production, Say Officials

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 2 (Special)—Yale University announces to-day that it will have "the most completely and adequately equipped laboratory in existence for playwriting and play production" with the erection of its new University Theater, which is a part of the gift of Edward S. Harkness, Yale '97, of New York City, for the establishment

theater, and adequate quarters for the Dramatic Association.

The building will be located on York Street, at the head of Library Street, between the new Wolf's Head Society building and the proposed Delta Kappa Epsilon building, and facing the Memorial Quadrangle, all of which are Gothic in style. The front of the theater will be con-

sional proportions—66 feet wide, 40 feet deep, and 75 feet to the top of the gabled roof from which a balcony is suspended. By an arrangement of wide doors at the back of the stage, the depth can be increased to about 70 feet by adding space from the scenes dock. In the rear of the stage there is also a carpenter shop, a paint frame, model room, costume room, dye room, storage rooms for properties and electrical apparatus, and dressing rooms. The last are in the second story with easy access to the stage and to the green room, which opens on the stage. In that room will be placed the collection of books on the arts of the theater which Professor Baker has been buying with a special fund given for the purpose.

Department of Drama

The part of the building equipped for the department of drama interlocks with the theater. The department will use the main auditorium, the experimental theater, and the rehearsal room under the stage in connection with its routine work. It will also use the Green Room to a certain extent as assembly room and for lectures, but in addition to this there are two large seminar rooms for lectures located in the basement. There is a business office on the ground floor immediately adjoining the private office of the director, and in the second story over these and over the Green Room are additional private offices for instructors.

The whole of the basement area under the auditorium is designed for the experimental theater. Here without the expense of affecting productions in the auditorium, plays worth trying out may be given presentation before they are considered ready for the main stage. When rehearsal work presses there will be three places where rehearsals can go on at the same time; the stage of the auditorium, the experimental stage and the rehearsal room. The respective stages are of three different grades: the large rehearsal room, where there may be experimental lighting but no scenery; the experimental stage, with careful lighting, the genious use of curtains and flats; and the full equipped stage. These three stages will often be needed when different one-acts or longer pieces are preparing, or when different acts of the same play are in rehearsal. In the basement are also a foyer or lounge for use between the acts on nights of regular performance, a coat room, etc., and a kitchen and serving room where light refreshments can be served to members of the department or to guests on the evening of a performance.

The Yale Dramatic Association will have the quarters for which it has long planned. In the southwest corner of the building on the ground floor it will have, with its own entrance, a Green Room 23 feet by 26 feet, an office, and a rehearsal room where the members of the department of drama will be able to practice their plays on the scale of the stage of the theater itself. There will be storage space for scenery, property, and costumes entirely controlled by the Dramatic Association. All the qualities of the association, as an association, can be maintained; yet for rehearsals and performances, there is direct connection with the back stage and all parts of the main building which have to do with producing plays.

AIRPLANE SHIP SET FOR WAVES

Carrier Lexington Will Be Launched at Fore River TOMORROW

At 8 o'clock tomorrow morning Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy; Rear Admiral William A. Moffat, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics; Rear Admiral J. D. Buet, chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and an aide, Capt. W. B. Gherardi, will arrive at the South Station on the Federal Express from Washington to be guests of Rear Admiral Louis R. de Steiger, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, at the exercises attending the launching of the U. S. S. Lexington, the navy's new aircraft carrier, at the Fore River shipyards. Mrs. Theodore Dreier, wife of the chief of the Assistant Secretaries of the Navy, who is sponsor for the Lexington, will arrive in Boston this evening.

From the train the Secretary's party will proceed to the Copley Plaza Hotel where its members will be guests of the Navy Yard officers at breakfast. No visit will be paid to the Navy Yard in the morning, but it is possible that the party will visit it before leaving Boston again late in the afternoon. From the hotel the guests will proceed by motor to the shipyards, where they are scheduled to arrive shortly before 10:15 when the launching exercises will commence.

The launching is set for 10:45 and with the weight of the Lexington in her incomplete state figured at 27,500 tons and the pitch of the ways 25°, the weight of the shipyards is looking forward to a minute tidal wave when she takes the water.

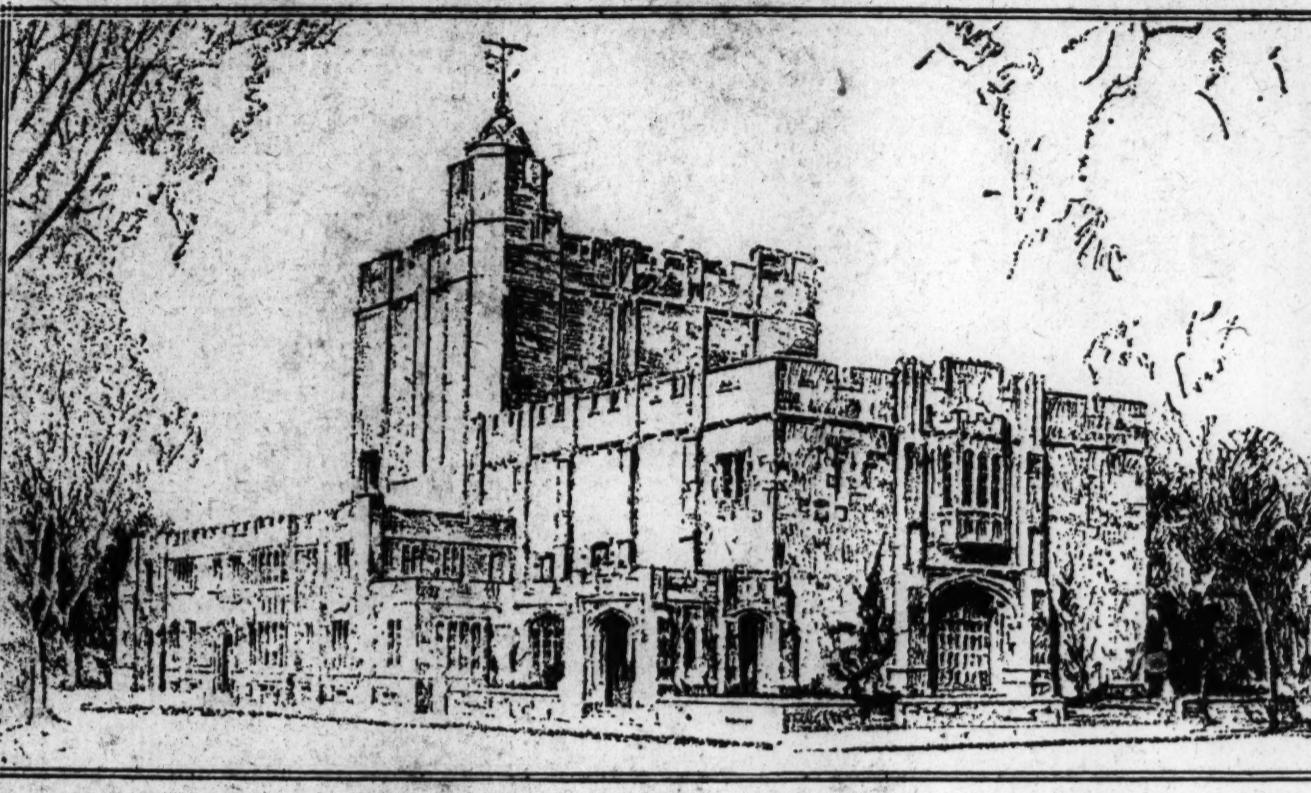
All boats, except those actually assisting in the launching operations, will be harnessed from Fore River, from the Point Bridge to above the oil works in East Brantree, for two hours before the launching. The police of Weymouth, directly across the river from Quincy Point, will prevent people there from going closer to the shore than 35 or 40 feet. Marines from the Charlestown Navy Yard will form a ring about the ship to keep the crowds within bounds.



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Yale's Proposed Theater and Laboratory for Play-Writing and Production



Blackall, Clapp and Whittemore, Architects

as a Christian institution for 224 years," he said. "There is every indication that it will remain so. It is nonsectarian and it believes in treating everyone alike. We hear the term 'Compulsory chapel.' Some people think that all there is to Yale is 'Compulsory chapel.' They forget attendance at recitations, examinations and lectures is required. The man who goes out of college without knowing the meaning of religion is not an educated man."

Several other announcements of interest were also made today. The student council adopted a resolution endorsing the decision of Percy T. Warden, dean of freshmen, to abolish the traditional freshman-sophomore rush. There has been a faculty ruling against this event for years, but it has not recently been enforced.

A suggestion made by Dean Jones recently that it may be necessary to construct a 20-story student building on Yale campus to care for the rapidly increasing number of students is frowned upon by the Yale Alumni Weekly in its issue today.

"It is difficult to take a stand on this," says Dean Jones, "nor do we suppose that Dean Jones asks Yale men to do so," says the Alumni. "Unless we mis-judge the future over the new campus dormitory last fall the graduate opposition to it was largely because it was a new building on the campus. The idea seems to be generally held that it has not recently been enforced."

STEAMER ASTORIA CHARTERED

Richard T. Green & Co. of Boston have chartered the steamship Astoria to the Lawrence Steamship Company of New York, a dry building mate- rials from Philadelphia to Miami, Fla., where congested has been embargo to be placed against such shipments by the regular steamship companies and railroads. It is announced. The Astoria is now at Philadelphia loading. After discharging at Miami the vessel will proceed to Tampa to load phosphate rock for an unnamed North Atlantic port. The idea seems to be generally held that it has not recently been enforced."

MAINE FESTIVAL OF MUSIC OPENS

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 2 (AP)—Lawrence Tibbett, baritone of the Metropolitan Opera House, was the outstanding artist at the opening of the twenty-ninth annual Maine music festival here last night. The largest audience that has ever attended a premiere extended an ovation to Mr. Tibbett, set the seal of their approval upon Caterina Gobbi, coloratura soprano, associate artist, and enjoyed to the full the work of Director Chapman and festival orchestra.

The festival chorus of this year, although numerically smaller, is a better balanced and more capable group of singers than the festival could boast in other years. Mr. Tibbett's big number was the Ford aria from the Verdi's opera of "Falstaff."

MASON'S CLUB TO ELECT

The annual meeting of the Boston Square and Compass Club will take place tomorrow night at the club house, 448 Beacon Street. The nominating committee has presented the following list of officers: President, William L. Terrell; secretary, W. E. Green; treasurer, Alfred B. Shrigley; director, Ezra A. Brownell; William A. Parks; Herbert A. Wood; John D. Cooke; Harry E. Marvel; and Dr. Julius F. Hovestad.

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ZIONIST HEAD IS RE-ELECTED

Congress at Basel Refuses to Accept Resignation of Dr. Weizmann

VIENNA, Sept. 17 (Special Correspondence)—The first International Zionist Congress was held at Basel in 1897, and the Vienna congress, which recently closed, is the fourteenth of the series. The Zionist organization now enjoys a recognized status under the Palestine mandate as a body authorized to co-operate with the Palestine Government in matters affecting the establishment of the Jewish national home.

The organization is therefore in quite a different position from that which it occupied before the war, and the growing importance attached to its activities is illustrated by the fact that the opening session of the congress was attended by nearly the whole of the diplomatic corps as well as by representatives of the Austrian Government.

The congress was made up of just over 300 delegates, drawn from almost every country in which a Jewish community exists. Poland, with its 3,500,000 Jews, supplied 75 delegates, a much larger number than from any other single country. Forty-six delegates came from the United States and 17 from various parts of the British Empire, while there were 14 from Palestine itself.

Three Main Groups

The congress, like previous congresses, is divided into three main bodies, representing the three main bodies of opinion within the Zionist movement. The largest group, totaling some 180 delegates, consisted of the so-called Center Party, which comprised nearly all the representatives of the territorial federations—notably those of the United States, England, and Germany. It also included the bulk, though not the whole, of the Poles.

"Fractions" as they are called, form the Right and Left wings of the Zionist movement. On the Right are the "Mizrachi" (literally "Easterners") who stand for rigid compliance with the traditions of Orthodox Judaism. Over against this Clerical Party are the claimants of the Labor, and are almost or less so, Socialistically inclined. The Right and Left parties mustered between them about 90 delegates. There was also a small group of so-called "Activists."

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This preface is necessary in order to explain the main sensation of the congress—the resignation at one stage of Dr. Weizmann, the president of the Zionist organization, together with all the other members of the former executive. The report which the executive presented was, on the whole, of an encouraging character. Since the last Zionist congress in 1923 the Palestine Man-

date had become fully operative and the international status of Palestine had been regularized. The Palestinian Nationality Law, now enabled immigrants to become citizens of Palestine on fairly easy terms. The rate of immigration was at least four times as great as in 1923, and in the last 18 months there had been 50 per cent more Jewish settlers than in the preceding three years.

Dr. Weizmann Resigns

In the light of these facts, the executive asked the Congress to approve their policy during the interval since the last Congress, and to accord them what amounted to a vote of confidence. The Center voted solidly in the affirmative, but the handful of "Activists" opposed the resolution, and—what was much more serious—both the Left and the Right abstained en bloc. As a result, though the resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority, it was actually supported by barely half the delegates present. It was in these circumstances that Dr. Weizmann and his colleagues resigned.

This unexpected development was received with consternation by the Left and the Right alike. They were well aware that the movement could not afford to lose the services of Dr. Weizmann or of his veteran colleague, Mr. Sokolow, who has for years been associated with him in the leadership.

The rebellious group, except the "Activists," accordingly joined in a resolution acceptable to Mr. Weizmann and Mr. Sokolow, who were then re-elected by an almost unanimous vote. Beyond this, no agreement was reached. Conflicting party and personal interests defeated every attempt to complete the executive, which usually consists of 10 or 12 members. The congress eventually abandoned the task in despair, and left it to the general committee to make the remaining appointments in three months' time. The outgoing executive being requested to remain temporarily in office.

Triumph of Moderation

Dr. Weizmann's re-election on what were, in effect, his own terms, was in itself a triumph for his policy of statesmanlike moderation and common sense. On the other hand, the events just described, which were the central feature of the Congress, illustrate a growing tendency on the part of certain far-sighted elements to press their demands to extremes.

The conflict of Labor with other elements in the movement was reflected in the debates on the two main practical questions with which the congress had to deal. The first was the question of enlarging the Jewish Agency for Palestine set up by Article 4 of the Palestine Mandate, or, in other words, of providing machinery for organized cooperation, in the establishment of the Jewish national home, between Zionists and non-Zionists. The second was the question of enlarging the Jewish Agency for Palestine set up by Article 4 of the Palestine Mandate, or, in other words, of providing machinery for organized cooperation, in the establishment of the Jewish national home, between Zionists and non-Zionists. The congress definitely resolved that an attempt should be made to create such machinery.

The second outstanding question was that of the attitude to be adopted

Night View of Madison's Masonic Temple



Photo by Dicmar
Six Masonic Bodies Joined in Erecting This Monument to Freemasonry.

KEEPERS OF TEMPLE TO FEAST BUILDERS

Madison Masons Introduce Novel Feature

Madison, Wis., Sept. 30 (Special Correspondence)—"And the builder of the Temple sat down with the keeper, and they broke bread together."

Thus runs a line in an ancient Masonic document.

So will the builders and keepers of the new \$60,000 Masonic Temple just dedicated here feast together as a part of the four-day dedicatory ceremonies. At this dinner will be sealed the speculative and operative Masons.

The congress eventually decided in their favor, but this new departure was not altogether welcome to the Left, which yielded with none too good a grace. It is only fair to add that if the economic views of the Left parties are advanced, their political views are modified. In Palestine the Jewish working men have made a genuine and not unsuccessful attempt to cultivate friendly relations with their Arab neighbors.

DEBATING SOCIETY SPONSORED BY "Y"

The Congress Debating Club, sponsored by the Boston Y. M. C. A., is to open its season next Monday night, and this year will observe its thirtieth anniversary. The club will conduct a series of debates in conjunction with the law school of Northeastern University, and many other local educational institutions will be represented at the meetings.

All members of the Y. M. C. A. eligible to join the Congress Club, and it is expected that the organization will be larger than ever. The meetings are held at the Huntington Avenue branch of the Y. M. C. A.

COSMOPOLITAN CLUB TO MEET

The Cosmopolitan Club of the Boston Y. M. C. A., an organization made up of members of many nationalities, is to open its fall and winter season in the main room of the Madison Avenue branch of the Y. M. C. A. next Thursday evening, Oct. 8. The call has been issued by Arthur Barnhart, the president. Plans are under way to have representatives of various nations address the club, bringing messages of their respective countries. The club was organized in August, 1924.

As Leif Jones says in his foreword to the local option campaign schedule, the remedy must be sought from Parliament, because "Under the present law, the people have little protection against the misdeeds of the liquor traffic. The justices, to whom in old days Parliament intrusted the duty of controlling the traffic in the interest of the community, have by the 1904 act been deprived of effective control, and the people are largely at the mercy of the trade. The licensing laws, which were intended for the protection of the people, have become a bulwark for the vested interests of the liquor monopoly."

Some of those taking part in the campaign besides the speakers already mentioned are: Dame Margaret Lloyd George, Philip Snowden, Sir George Hunter, hon. treasurer of the United Kingdom Alliance; Sir Walford Davies; William Graham, former financial secretary to the Treasury in the Labor Government; Royden Mitchell; the Rev. Dr. Bish; G. Ingham; Mrs. Walter Runciman, Lady (Victor) Horley; Dr. Lawson; Miss Agnes Slack, president of the British Women's Temperance Association; C. P. Trevelyan, former president of the Board of Education in the Labor Government; R. Hopkins Morris, author of the Welsh Local Option Bill, and Guy Hayler, president of the World Prohibition Federation.

The United Kingdom Alliance works without distinction of party, sect, or sex, and welcomes within its fold all those who are united by a genuine desire to remove the evils

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licensed selling. This campaign was started when Lieut. Francis J. Caley was made a captain and sent to clean up the fifth.

Eight saloons remain technically open but with trade restricted to customers known for a certainty to the sellers. In this section of the Rhode Island capital saloon rents have jumped since prohibition from \$30 to \$50 per month to \$90 to \$150 per month and now are paying in advance. Saloon men who gave up today said they would not pay another month's rent and stand the continual harassing of the police besides fines are higher and lawyers' fees have gone up.

CLUB WOMEN OPEN YEAR'S ACTIVITIES

District and Presidents' Conferences Arranged

With the coming of October the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Club is taking up actively the work of the club year. By invitation of the Springfield Women's Club the autumn meeting of the federation and the fall presidents' conference will be held in Springfield, Nov. 12 and 13.

At the request of the Barnstable Woman's Club a presidents' conference for eastern Massachusetts will be held in Barnstable on Oct. 29. All-day conferences will be held by the fifth district in Dedham on Oct. 14; by the thirteenth district in Gardner on Oct. 21; by the eleventh district in Littleton on Oct. 26 and by the tenth district in Lawrence on Oct. 27.

Local clubs will enter the prize contest for ideas as to methods of awakening local interest in international relations and promoting international understanding conducted by the international relations department of which Mrs. Thomas G. Winter is chairman.

Mr. John H. Kimball, state chairman of education, asks each club chairman to focus attention in October on one phase of the work to eliminate illiteracy. The general federation has asked each club to give one hour to the subject this month.

A drama conference of six lessons is announced by the state chairman of literature, Mrs. Carl L. Schrader. This will be held at state headquarters, 687 Boylston Street from 10 a. m. to noon on Nov. 12 and 24; Dec. 15 and 29 and Jan. 26. A list of new books that are considered worth while and a modern poetry outline will be ready for distribution this month.

So will the builders and keepers of the new \$60,000 Masonic Temple just dedicated here feast together as a part of the four-day dedicatory ceremonies. At this dinner will be sealed the speculative and operative Masons.

The architect and his staff will join with the day laborer—the builder of the Temple—to consecrate the building to the cause for which it was erected. This banquet, it is said, is unique in Masonic annals.

The ceremonies include, besides the dedication under direction of F. J. Marin, Milwaukee, Grand Master. This will be held at state headquarters, 687 Boylston Street from 10 a. m. to noon on Nov. 12 and 24; Dec. 15 and 29 and Jan. 26. A list of new books that are considered worth while and a modern poetry outline will be ready for distribution this month.

The new temple is the property of six Masonic bodies who united to construct it five years ago. Their combined membership numbers about 2000. Actual building started in 1923 and the total outlay had amounted to \$500,000 for the building and \$150,000 for its equipment. The structure is of cement and steel construction with Bedford stone facing and covers an area 112 by 184 feet.

It is three stories in height with four huge columns at the front entrance, giving it an imposing aspect when seen from Wisconsin Avenue. A remarkable lighting arrangement floods the front exterior at night.

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Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

Ralph M. Pearson Talks About Pictures in Homes

ART is an aesthetic adventure." The phrase fell upon the ears of the writer in response to her question, "Why do so many people hang trivial pictures in homes which otherwise are in excellent taste?" At once she adjusted at her back a red cushion and prepared for a delightfully circuitous journey to the final answer.

The studio to which she had brought her problem peers with inquisitive eyes into the intricate drama of the woods. Here every leaf trembled with its own particular life; every toadstool was flushed with an individual color; every bird sings out its heart about the orchestral strains of wind and insects.

The visual path to experience is, of course, his particular theme, and the representative of The Christian Science Monitor having read his book, "How to See Modern Pictures" (New York: The Dial Press, \$2.50), and heard him lecture, knew his emphasis upon "creative achievement."

No wonder that while watching at his very doorstep the unceasing creation of forms in nature he marvels that so often what sets out to be art, that is, a personal expression, becomes only a literal transcription of a momentary effect and on the strength of the accuracy of that transcription arrogates to itself the name great.

Visual Delight

Art, Mr. Pearson contends, errs when it is in the main representative, reportorial. The function of an artist is to organize the elements presented by his subject into something new by means of eliminating, subduing, accenting, simplifying till a "creative generalization" is produced more profound, more beautiful, more satisfying than any one specific manifestation of nature can be.

"Creative generalization" is the grand adventure sought by the artist, and into it the spectator enters through the stirring of his aesthetic emotions.

The purpose of a picture," continued Mr. Pearson, "is to convey visual delight by the arrangement of its areas and by studied relationships of space, movement and tonality—that is, by its design, in addition to the associations of ideas which may be aroused by its subject matter. A picture is first a thing to be seen, then later it can be thought about."

He picked up a copper plate and burned certain points upon its surface under which an artist works today, he continued, "is the attitude of the interior decorator who denies to works of art the supremacy which should be accorded them in all decorative schemes. Decorators treat pictures as spots of color, as areas which break up or unite spaces, but not as original expressions of men and women who have something personal to say. Consequently, because they do not seek pictures which are vital, pictures which are adventurous, many decorators have recourse to silly commercial prints, selecting them because their color happens to be the color of a chair which has been adopted as the color key of the apartment, or of the rug or the curtains. Mechanical reproductions are used also as affirmations of the historical periods represented by the furniture. Thus the pictures with which decorators surround people in their homes have no contact with their lives."

They Must Be Interesting

"What should be done about it. Mr. Pearson? How can home makers be brought to demand pictures which really give them a sense of wonder and excitement?"

"The visual approach to pictures must be re-established," replied the artist. "I say re-established because that was the approach in the centuries of great art and we should not overlook this fact just because the subject matter in some of those periods was also of thrilling interest. The change of attitude is comparatively recent and what is now called the modern movement is fundamentally a return to the old old fundamentals of design. It would be a splendid thing," he exclaimed with a burst of enthusiasm, "to make the public do this. I believe it can be done and that's why I'm writing about it and telling small groups that are interested."

"Do you find any particular circle or profession more responsive than another?"

"The art departments of women's clubs often have been extremely understanding and earnest," answered Mr. Pearson.

He went to hunt for a letter from the president of a woman's club in a city in Texas and, finding it, gave it to his guest to read. The letter spoke with enthusiasm and spontaneously about the new vision with which the members of his class had come to select pictures, and the modern American works which were making homes in that community interesting.

"Also," said the etcher, and his eyes glowed with a particularly ardent fire, "an ever-strengthening promise of co-operation between la-

boring classes, intellectuals and artists in full of possibilities."

"You see," he explained, reverting more directly to the writer's original question, "responsibility for the sterility of much art today and the consequent subservience of pictures in decorative schemes must be shouldered by those imitators who have utterly lost touch with the pictures' visual adventures, preferring to regard them as windows into scenes of literary memory. When the visual approach is re-established, pictures will assume again the control over domestic furnishings which belongs to them."

"That is," interpreted the writer, "when they are interesting enough to dominate the attention."

Seek the Artist's Contribution

"Exactly," agreed Mr. Pearson. "Look, here are two etchings of trees. One of them is literal; it transcribes the bark, the branches, the foliage almost as nature offered them, although there has taken place on the plate a certain rearrangement which goes under the name of composition. The purpose of the picture is suggestive representation. In imagination one can see the artist as he sat at an advantageous point faithfully sketching in the planes, the lines, the masses held up by nature to his observation. Here is another etching. It is not a report of the landscape, it is a creation of the artist. One can imagine this second etcher sitting for long hours at many different times among the trees. One can imagine his return home and his obsession for days by rhythms and harmonies which he had heard singing him. One can see him finally, inaudibly, passionately over his copper plate and out of the deepest stirrings of his own life producing—what shall we say, an adventure in trees. Which of these two pictures, I ask you, is alive? Which gives the keener visual emotion?"

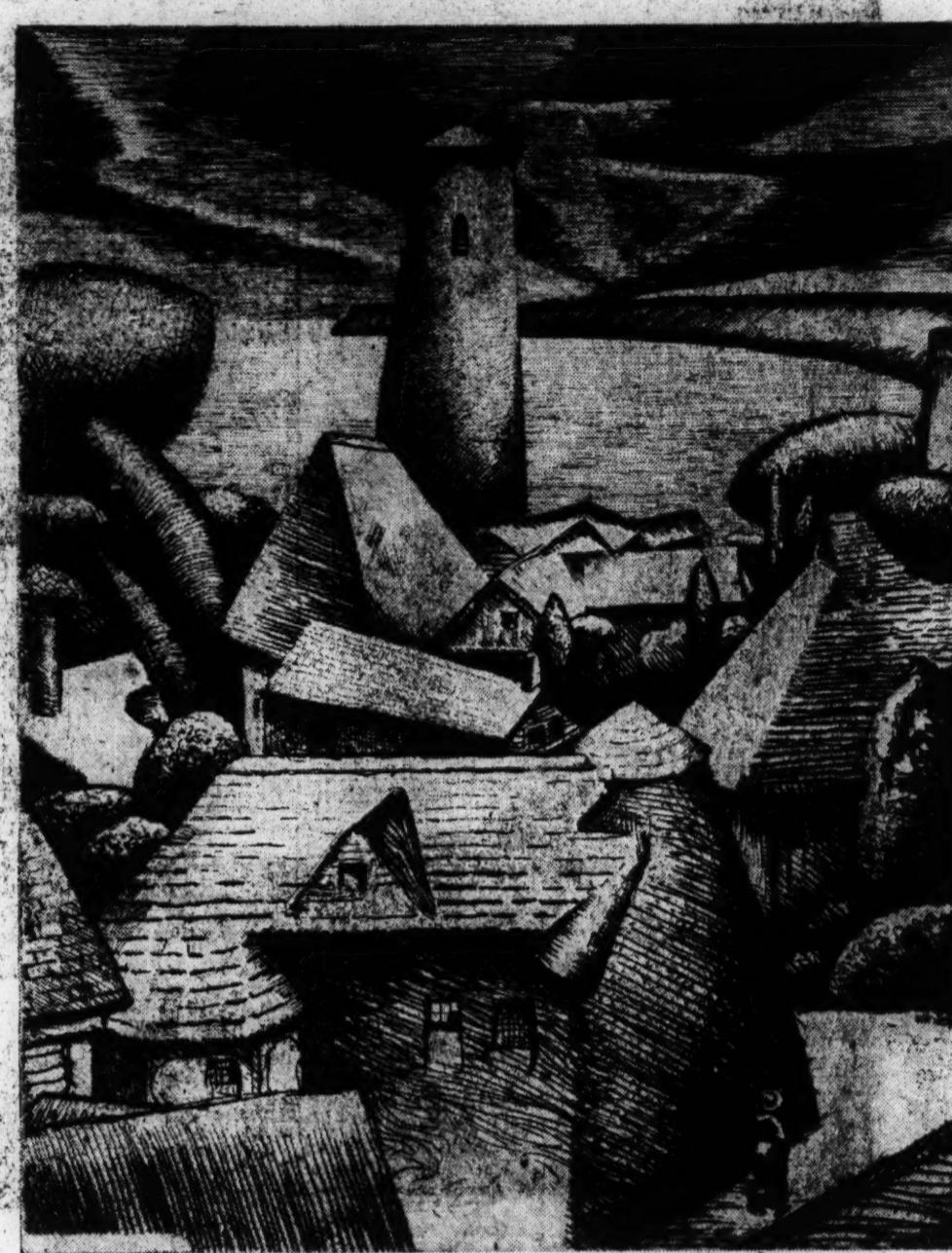
The idea is new to us, Mr. Pearson. We laymen and home makers have got to form a new standard in order to find such adventures enjoyable. When picture of trees has it nothing which looks like any particular tree we have ever seen, we miss the fact that this unlikeness is the very purpose of the production, the personal contribution of the artist and in our philistinism we smile."

"That attitude will soon pass," affirmed Mr. Pearson. "It will pass when people realize that the creative artist is not doing badly what the reportorial artist does well but is consciously achieving something fundamentally different."

"If a picture is a significant expression of a man's sense of beauty," asked the writer, "can it be introduced with success into any surroundings? Is it, as it were, without date and without limitations? Will it live in harmony with furnishings of any period? Can it subdue conflicting textures and paints?"

The Room as Background

"Such a picture," replied Mr. Pearson, "will eventually be undated, I think, when the public recovers from its humorous reaction to a form which it regards now as transitory and even insincere. A relationship, of course, must exist between the several elements in the composition, with paintings are disturbing, and water colors and oils detract from each other. Obviously, too, a picture needs a sympathetic background to support it. These facts, however, do not necessitate the selection of trivial or of old subjects among dainty or antique furnishing schemes. The adventure comes with choosing pictures of today to go with furniture either old or new. To begin with, however, a good picture may better



Those Who Have Observed the Situation Critically Must Often Have Been Dismayed by the Triviality of the Pictures Which Hang on the Walls of Houses Furnished in Respect to Other Matters With Charm and Zest. Mr. Pearson Says That Representative Art Has Become Too Dull to Dominate Decorative Schemes and Recommends for the Sake of Visual Adventure the Use of "Creative Designs." The Etching Shown Was Done by Mr. Pearson and Is Called "House Forms."

than any other article give the color key for the draperies and ornaments.

"There is the matter of expense, however. That is the question, how much?"

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Mr. Pearson went to a cabinet and took it to a portfolio which he laid on the table before the writer. One by one he spread out truly delightful pictures by living American artists, in which artists have made worlds of new relationships, the personal contribution of the artist and in our philistinism we smile."

"See," said Mr. Pearson, "how very easy it is to select pictures which are more exciting than any piece of furniture or original work of living men whose world is our world; who talk to us in our own words."

"With a few such pictures homes are articulate. They speak, sparkle, talk back, argue. Instead of being—or in addition to being—symphonies of color and records of historical periods, they are places where living becomes more alert and the exchanges of friendship are more intimate and stimulating." H. J. K.

A Workshop in the Walls

MANY a child has spent happy hours gazing at a richly-patterned wall paper, perhaps a landscape full of staircases and pavilions, birds and periaptic human figures, wondering what lay beyond in that third dimension, presumably spread out within the wall at the rear.

It has become the privilege of grown-ups to speculate as to what walls may contain, for behind panels lurks in some ultra-modern schemes an extraordinary amount of surprising furniture. At the compulsion of a spring, tables, shelves, ironing boards drop out; cabinets come forward, assertive with drawers, cupboards and slides; refrigerators and coolers are revealed; breakfast nooks bloom in spaces wasted before.

To be brought face to face with a wall signifies now not a dilemma but a solution. Rooms appear to exist only for leisure. Their great open spaces are restful and invite the amenities of friendship and of work.

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art. The workday world is shut up behind the panels of charming texture and form that give no hint of homely concealments.

This is really a wonderful way to construct a house. Built-in and hidden furniture and apparatus make possible fewer and smaller rooms; and if this economy is not necessarily its tendency is yet delightfully toward order.

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GREECE TO TRY COMMUNISTS

Trial Begun, but Is Postponed, and Government Reaps Harsh Criticism.

ATHENS, Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—In pushing forward the task of internal reconstruction the Pangalos Government has before it two aims. The first is to ameliorate the status of the poorer classes, whose misery is being exploited by Communists. The second is to stop, if possible, once for all the destructive plans of the Soviet agents.

The law-abiding classes are in sympathy with General Pangalos, the Prime Minister, in this policy, for in him they find a powerful enemy to all who venture to disturb the existing order. The refugees, who are supposed to furnish a rich soil for Communist propaganda, do not respond to the Bolshevik bait, because they know that Kemalists were able to root them out of their homes through the direct assistance of the Moscow Soviets.

A Sign of Weakness

When General Pangalos came into power he released all the Communists who were incarcerated and put in custody by the former Government, intending to give them a liberal chance to live peacefully within the law. But this generous gesture was construed as a sign of weakness. The Communists have not abandoned their tactics, and their subversive propaganda has been carried on fanatically as ever. Their chief effort has been directed toward inducing the Greek people to believe that Greek Macedonia should be detached from Greece and form an autonomous state with the other two portions of Macedonia at present under Bulgaria and Serbia.

At the recent trial of 32 leading Communists in connection with the suppression of the Rizospastos, the chief organ for the propaganda, it was revealed that secret conferences had been held in Athens last summer between the Moscow and Bulgarian Communist Confederation participated for the express purpose of developing an energetic campaign for the realization of an autonomous State of Macedonia. A committee was appointed, which was largely financed by the Third Internationale.

Trial of Communists

At the trial, counsel for the defendants presented their case as follows:

"The efforts of Communists are not aimed at detaching Macedonia, but simply giving the population of that territory the right of disposing of its own fate. Communism fights to force the new imperialist world which has brought about the success of Macedonia. The settlement of refugees there does not solve the question. The Communist Party endeavors in the meantime to establish governments of workers and peasants with a view to prevent the new war which threatens us."

This trial which began on Aug. 24 was unexpectedly put off sine die. This action of the Government gave rise to bitter criticism. A paper which defends the views of the Cabinet asks indignantly:

"Why were they not tried? Was it to enable Communists to expound before the court the noble motives which forced them to action? No, the object was an entirely different one, namely, to prove that the Communists cannot contaminate the soil of the country. On this occasion we want to stress the fact that for Communism these proceedings are superfluous, because Communists are already condemned in the conscience of the Nation. The most practical way to get rid of these turbulent agents is to put them beyond our frontiers."

VANCOUVER TO ADVERTISE
VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 26 (Special Correspondence)—Under the auspices of the Greater Vancouver Publicity Bureau a canvas is being conducted to secure by means of pledges from business men and citizens generally the sum of \$150,000 with which to carry on an advertising campaign in the United States and elsewhere. The money subscribed will be paid in installments, commencing with Jan. 1, 1926, and spread over a two-year period.

Adventures in Collecting United States Postage Stamps

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Special Correspondence
BENJAMIN K. MILLER, the Milwaukee philatelist, who recently sold his collection to the New York Public Library, has many stories to tell of spending \$140,000 on stamps which he values today at \$250,000. He arranged them in 47 volumes; 14 by 17 inches, each containing 50 pages. Mr. Miller has specialized in United States stamps.

"The Government first used postage stamps in 1847," Mr. Miller begins. "These were 5 and 10-cent stamps made under contract with a bank note company. Until 1894 all United States stamps were made by private corporations. Then the post office took over the job."

"In the early days the post office department neither delivered, nor collected mail outside the post office. In the larger cities private corporations were organized to do the delivering and the collecting of mail. These carriers put out their own stamps."

"In the early days all mail was delivered C. O. D. Postmasters later issued their own personal stamps which they sold to customers so that the latter would not have to go to the post office to conduct the cash transaction involved in sending a letter."

Precious Set of 1861

"In 1861 after the opening of the rebellion a new set of stamps was decided on by the Government. This was the issue of Aug. 1, 1861. The Postmaster-General usually approved each issue of stamps in a perfunctory way. Some of the stamps had already been made and sent out before the O. K. was asked for. The Postmaster-General changed the design a little, but some of the unauthorized stamps were already in circulation. When selling singly these stamps are rated at \$1,000 each. In sets of eight they are rated at \$5000, but it would cost nearer \$10,000."

Number of Hindus in India Decreases, Census Shows

Muhammadans, Christians and Sikhs Increase, But Hindus Still Number Two-Thirds of Population

Bombay Special Correspondence

H INDUS in India now number 217,000,000 or more than two-thirds of the total population, according to Mr. J. T. Marten, commissioner of the latest Indian census. There has been, however, a steady decline in the proportion of Hindus since the census of 1881. The recent fall is marked in Bengal, where the proportion of Hindus dropped from 45 to 44 per cent, while the Muhammadans rose from 52 to 54 per cent. Although the Hindus gain by the absorption of the tribal communities they lose by transfer, chiefly from their lower ranks, to Christians and Sikhs.

The caste statistics are not sufficiently accurate to enable one to separate the various strata of Hindu society, but the trend of political and social thought suggests three main divisions of which some numerical estimate can be given. We can place the Brahmin community fairly accurately at about 14,000,000. The "depressed" classes of untouchables, including recently Hinduized tribes, number about 60,000,000, giving a remainder of 143,000,000 representing the non-Brahmin Hindus who include the rural agricultural and higher-caste communities as well as the fairly large body of professional men and traders.

There is strong evidence among the various castes of the Hindus, of increasing caste consciousness accompanied by intense caste patriotism, caste jealousy and even caste antagonism. Communal organization has extended and intensified during the decade partly under the influence of political rivalry and partly as the result of educational and economic progress, and all the principal castes now have their caste "sabbas" or associations, formed for the purpose of representing and forwarding the rights and claims of the caste. Now there is no doubt that the effect of this intensification of communalism is to increase the forces of orthodoxy and tradition. The ambition of each caste is to move upward in the social scale and to do this it must cling to the strictest traditions of Hinduism. But as it must also close its ranks rigidly to the pretensions of those below it, the result is to make any movement more difficult for everybody.

Wealth and culture may occasionally enable individuals to rise, but the structure of society remains unaffected, and there is certainly in the general community no evidence of the loosening of the essential bonds which bind all individual caste together and differentiate it from the others. There are, of course, exceptions to this generalization. In the case of Hindus, who for any cause are permanently excommunicated from their own homes, and in the case of small communities of Hindus living almost isolated among people of different traditions there is a distinct tendency toward the relaxation of caste restrictions especially among those of lower caste. The Hindus who leave India and make their home in the colonies or Burma are mostly drawn from the lowest castes of South India and are only too glad to forget their origin and caste traditions in the home of their adoption.

In the Northwest Frontier Province, where a small number of Hindus and Sikhs are surrounded by a large Muhammadan population, caste restrictions, already lax, have considerably weakened during the decade. A large proportion of them observe no restrictions of interdining and there is a strong tendency to widen the endogamous groups and narrow down the exogamous circle. Again the influence of the Arya Samaj in North India is in favor of a gradual loosening of caste orthodoxy, while a great many among the educated professional classes of the large cities, who have been brought in touch with Western civilization willingly abandon orthodoxy.

VANCOUVER TO ADVERTISE
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Adventures in Collecting United States Postage Stamps

000 to get an actual set. There are only three or four of these sets in existence.

"In 1893 a memorial set of stamps was issued by the Columbian post office. There were no unperfected stamps. There was a rumor among stamp collectors that a set of unperfected stamps did exist. The story was that Postmaster-General Wanamaker had purchased and paid for a set of stamps without holes in them. It was said they were taken to Henry Hilton, a wealthy New York merchant, for his son, it was considered rumor for a long time, as the stamps never showed up. However, many years later the set did show up and I purchased it.

Airplane Upside Down

"Three or four years ago the Government got out the first airplane stamp, a 24-cent issue commemorating the first use of the airplane for mail. The stamps were put out in sheets of 10. A small Washington dealer decided to buy a whole sheet and preserve it. He took his \$24 and bought a sheet which he took back to his shop.

"The stamp was of two colors with a red border and in the center a tiny airplane in blue. The making of the stamp required the use of two plates. When the dealer got back to his shop, he inspected his purchase and found the airplane was upside down, that the plate had accidentally been inverted on this one sheet.

"Packing his gear, he went to a Philadelphia dealer, where he is said to have sold the entire issue for \$15,000 or \$150 each. The dealer sold the stamp to the son of Hetty Green for \$20,000, or \$200 each, it was reported. Being a true son of his mother, he kept what he wanted and turned the rest back to be sold at \$25 each. They went so fast that he raised the price to \$500. Now the stamp is catalogued at \$750 and one could not be bought under \$1000. It is in early and got mine for \$250 and commission."

NEW LIQUOR PERMIT FORM IS DESIGNED

Two-Tint Prescription Blank to Halt Counterfeiting

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—To put a halt to the counterfeiting of medical liquor prescriptions a new, two-tint liquor permit form has been designed by Government engravers, and is now being issued to responsible parties throughout the United States.

James E. Jones, assistant prohibition commissioner, who made the announcement, says the new form is as nearly counterfeit-proof as it can be made. It is printed in two shades of brown instead of one as before, and carries engraved scroll-work which it is hoped will make it as difficult to imitate as Government bills.

Old prescription books are being called in from all over the country. Mr. Jones says, and the new ones substituted as rapidly as possible. The present change in the form is the fourth since the dry law went into effect, and previous alterations have designed the medical liquor blank more difficult to copy. Printers and engravers have been busy at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to produce the new forms. Some 60,000 new book blanks have been delivered at the prohibition office. About 88,000 physicians are now entitled, under the law to four of these blanks a year. It is hinted in dry quarters the only effective way to stop this leak is to revoke the issuance of such prescriptions altogether.

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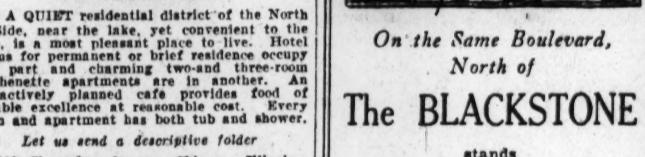
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Carefree days

RADIO

Amateur's Short Wave Set Advises Fleet of Rescue

A. H. Babcock's Station 6ZD Plays Important Role in Work Attending Recovery of Seaplane

Radio authorities are citing the work done by amateurs with short-wave transmitters and receivers as a positive indication that this field deserves the fullest development. The part played by short waves in cutting through static to give the Pacific Fleet word of the rescue of the naval plane PN-9 No. 1 is told in the following story. Amateurs and engineers point to the entire transaction as further proof of the usefulness of short waves and high frequencies in overcoming the natural handicaps that beset the long-wave lower-frequency apparatus.

SAN FRANCISCO. Sept. 25 (Special Correspondence) — To amateur radio station 6ZD, owned and operated by A. H. Babcock of this city, a member of the board of directors of the American Radio Relay League, goes the credit for the first advising the Pacific Fleet of the safe recovery of the naval plane, PN-9 No. 1, which was found a few miles off the coast of Kauai, Hawaii, after it had been adrift with its crew for several days.

About 8:30 o'clock, Pacific time, on the night when the missing ship was recovered, Babcock received the first news of the rescue from Hawaii. A telephone call to the local naval headquarters proved that no confirmation had been sent through official channels and the only available reports were meager dispatches from commercial sources.

The Naval station advised Mr. Babcock, who is a Lieutenant Com-

mander of the Naval Reserve, that its station NPG had been unable to communicate with the Pacific Fleet, which it reported in Honolulu. At extremely bad static spoiled all attempts at communication. Naval headquarters here instructed Mr. Babcock to try to raise NRRL with his short wave set in order that NRRL might be instructed to guard the 45 meter wave of NPG.

There had been a battle with static and mild Pacific traffic. NRRL, however, the Seattle, was just beginning on an early evening schedule with NPG's naval radio station at Samoa, and it was necessary for Mr. Babcock to break into this with his urgent call. Lieutenant Scott, operator of NRRL and also traffic manager of the American Radio Relay League, received the information from the local station and transmitted it to Admiral Coontz, commander of the Pacific Fleet.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, OCT. 2

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (282.5 Meters)

5 p.m.—Krazy Kat, Katty Kuk, 8—Talk.

WNAC, dinner program, 9—Dance music.

Ray Stewartson and his Sym-

phony.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (245 Meters)

6:20 p.m.—Big Brother Club, 7:15—

Talk, 7:25—Sports, 7:30—Specialty, 8—

Courtney program, 8:30—Half hour

household, 9:30—Music, 10—Marimba

band and Scotty's orchestra.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass.

6:20 p.m.—The Reisman's Lenox En-

semble, 7:15—Market report as furnished

by the United States Department of

Agriculture, 7:30—Dinner, 8:15—

Cafe, 8:30—Sports, 8:45—Organic

Agricultural program of frayed musical

instruments, by Hercules Zen-

nenous, 8:45—Recital, 9—Bella

Marimba band.

Reading of the course in popular

folk management which was given

by Prof. Frank W. Ladd, of the

Massachusetts Agricultural College, 9:15—

"Whad'youcallit" Club, 10:15—Official

United States weather reports.

WCTS, Worcester, Mass. (245 Meters)

8 p.m.—Concert program.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (454 Meters)

6:20 p.m.—Young people's half hour

7—Dinner music, Emil Heimberger's Trio,

7:15—Baseball scores, 7:30—Sports,

8—Courtney program, 8:30—Half hour

household, 9:30—Music, 10—Marimba

band and Scotty's orchestra.

WEAF, Schenectady, N. Y. (345 Meters)

7 p.m.—Program by Albany State

Theater Orchestra, Julius Becker, con-

ductor, Floyd W. Waters, organist, 8:30—

Baseball scores, 7:45—Organic

Agricultural program, 8:30—Sports,

9—Courtney program, 9:15—Organic

Agricultural program, 9:30—Sports,

10—Weather report, 10:30—Popu-

lar music, 11:30—Popu-

lar music, 12—Talk, 13—The

Rainbow, 13—Dinner, 14—Sports,

15—Ruth Friedman, pianist, 16—Or-

chestra, 17—Bob Hope, 18—Talk, 19—

Andy Ascato's Dance Orchestra,

10:30—Arrowhead Dance Or-

chestra, 11—Guest, Kari K. Kitchen.

WNIC, New York City (341 Meters)

8 p.m.—Elementary French Lessons,

by V. Harrison-Berlitz, 8:30—Advanced

French Lessons, by V. Harrison-

Berlitz, 8:45—Spanish, 9:30—Piano

Singer, 9:30—Baseball, 10:30—Sports,

11:30—Ruth Friedman, pianist, 12—Talk,

13—Bob Hope, 14—Talk, 15—The

Rainbow, 16—Dinner, 17—Sports,

18—Ruth Friedman, pianist, 19—Talk,

20—Arrowhead Dance Orchestra,

and guest celebrity, Kari K. Kitchen.

WNIC, New York City (492 Meters)

6:20 p.m.—Dinner music, Julius Becker,

and his orchestra, 7:30—Concert, 8—Talk,

9—Queen, 10—Dinner, 11—Sports,

12—Talk, 13—Melo Dance Or-

chestra, 14—Talk, "Traffic Broad-

way," W. W. Anderson, director of

Broadway Association, 15—Harmonie

Hour of Music, featuring Spanish Prime, Dona, and Count Paul Norman, concert pianist, and guest, Harald Trio in a

program of Chamber Music, 16—Talk,

17—Bob Hope, 18—Talk, 19—The

Rainbow, 20—Ruth Friedman, pianist,

21—Andy Ascato's Dance Orchestra,

22—Bob Hope, 23—Talk, 24—Sports,

25—George Wooley, saxophone,

26—Mary Killoran, soprano, 8:15—W.

Norman Grayson, pianist, 8:30—Talk,

9:30—Ruth Friedman, pianist, 10:30—

Arrowhead Dance Orchestra, 11—Talk,

12—Talk, 13—Bob Hope, 14—Talk,

15—Bob Hope, 16—Talk, 17—Bob

Hope, 18—Talk, 19—Bob Hope, 20—Talk,

21—Bob Hope, 22—Talk, 23—Bob

Hope, 24—Talk, 25—Bob Hope, 26—Talk,

27—Bob Hope, 28—Talk, 29—Bob

Hope, 30—Talk, 31—Bob Hope, 32—Talk,

33—Bob Hope, 34—Talk, 35—Bob

Hope, 36—Talk, 37—Bob Hope, 38—Talk,

39—Bob Hope, 40—Talk, 41—Bob

Hope, 42—Talk, 43—Bob Hope, 44—Talk,

45—Bob Hope, 46—Talk, 47—Bob

Hope, 48—Talk, 49—Bob Hope, 50—Talk,

51—Bob Hope, 52—Talk, 53—Bob

Hope, 54—Talk, 55—Bob Hope, 56—Talk,

57—Bob Hope, 58—Talk, 59—Bob

Hope, 60—Talk, 61—Bob Hope, 62—Talk,

63—Bob Hope, 64—Talk, 65—Bob

Hope, 66—Talk, 67—Bob Hope, 68—Talk,

69—Bob Hope, 70—Talk, 71—Bob

Hope, 72—Talk, 73—Bob Hope, 74—Talk,

75—Bob Hope, 76—Talk, 77—Bob

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81—Bob Hope, 82—Talk, 83—Bob

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87—Bob Hope, 88—Talk, 89—Bob

Hope, 90—Talk, 91—Bob Hope, 92—Talk,

93—Bob Hope, 94—Talk, 95—Bob

Hope, 96—Talk, 97—Bob Hope, 98—Talk,

99—Bob Hope, 100—Talk, 101—Bob

Hope, 102—Talk, 103—Bob Hope, 104—Talk,

105—Bob Hope, 106—Talk, 107—Bob

Hope, 108—Talk, 109—Bob Hope, 110—Talk,

111—Bob Hope, 112—Talk, 113—Bob

Hope, 114—Talk, 115—Bob Hope, 116—Talk,

117—Bob Hope, 118—Talk, 119—Bob

Hope, 120—Talk, 121—Bob Hope, 122—Talk,

123—Bob Hope, 124—Talk, 125—Bob

Hope, 126—Talk, 127—Bob Hope, 128—Talk,

129—Bob Hope, 130—Talk, 131—Bob

Hope, 132—Talk, 133—Bob Hope, 134—Talk,

135—Bob Hope, 136—Talk, 137—Bob

Hope, 138—Talk, 139—Bob Hope, 140—Talk,

141—Bob Hope, 142—Talk, 143—Bob

Hope, 144—Talk, 145—Bob Hope, 146—Talk,

147—Bob Hope, 148—Talk, 149—Bob

Hope, 150—Talk, 151—Bob Hope, 152—Talk,

153—Bob Hope, 154—Talk, 155—Bob

Hope, 156—Talk, 157—Bob Hope, 158—Talk,

159—Bob Hope, 160—Talk, 161—Bob

Hope, 162—Talk, 163—Bob Hope, 164—Talk,

165—Bob Hope, 166—Talk, 167—Bob

Hope, 168—Talk, 169—Bob Hope, 170—Talk,

171—Bob Hope, 172—Talk, 173—Bob

Hope, 174—Talk, 175—Bob Hope, 176—Talk,

177—Bob Hope, 178—Talk, 179—Bob

Hope, 180—Talk, 181—Bob Hope, 182—Talk,

183—Bob Hope, 184—Talk, 185—Bob

Hope, 186—Talk, 187—Bob Hope, 188—Talk,

189—Bob Hope, 190—Talk, 191—Bob

Hope, 192—Talk, 193—Bob Hope, 19

'AFRICANS HASTE TO JOIN CHURCH

Liberian's Preaching Leads 30,000 on Ivory Coast to Join Wesleyans

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 21.—Particulars of the extraordinary mass movement toward Christianity on the French Ivory Coast of West Africa were given in London recently by the Rev. W. J. Platt, a young missionary, talking to a gathering of Wesleyan laymen.

The movement, he said, arose out of the preaching of a Liberian named Harris, who had learned about Christianity at school. In the early years of the war he had created a revival on the Ivory Coast by preaching a sort of "Old Testament Christianity," and telling the people that "Where a Bible is, there is a good church." They had destroyed their fetishes, built churches—sometimes substantial ones of granite, costing £2000—ordered great family Bibles from England, and awaited the arrival of white Protestant missionaries, who, Harris had said, "would certainly come."

Mr. Platt said:

"When, after hearing the story of these converts, I asked him if he had seen any of them, he said, 'Yes, I have seen a few days among the lagoons and villages near the coast. I found that I had not heard half the truth. I would reach a spot at midnight and find a whole village up for my coming. Immediately I would be welcomed with a great shout. After a service the desire would be expressed by the people to hand themselves over as a congregation, together with their property, to the Wesleyan body.' Last year the names of 60,000 people who wanted to be baptized were registered with us, and I have just had a letter stating that these figures are likely to be exceeded this year."

Mr. Platt said that, crude as was the teaching of "Prophet Harris," he had undoubtedly wrought a revolution in the religious thought of the people, and on a much greater scale even than in Dahomey and Koopmisse, the mass movement toward Christianity was evident on the Ivory Coast. Mr. Harris himself Mr. Platt had not met, as he had retired into his family circle in Liberia. He continued:

He is a polygamist, and therefore could not be admitted as a member of any Christian church. I shall hope to see him when I return to Africa in October, for he is evidently a remarkable personality. I have met one of his wives, who told me that the prophet would still occasionally start out on a preaching tour at only a few hours' warning."

If the people of West Africa are not won for Christianity just at this time, when they are showing themselves dissatisfied with paganism, they will certainly turn to Islam."

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J. NAHAPIET

Gloria Mansion
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France

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All style cuts. Care of hair.

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Phone: Gutenberg 38-44

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Little by little fact is succeeding fiction in connection with the early days of the World War, and little by little it is being discovered that many of the beliefs of a decade, and much less, ago were erroneous and misleading in the extreme. Hence the publication of such papers as the volumes of Viscount Grey's memoirs of the World War, just issued, are always in the highest degree noteworthy, as certain to add materially to the information at present available concerning those vitally important years. In this instance the intelligence thus made public is particularly important because of the fact that Lord Grey (then Sir Edward) was Great Britain's Foreign Minister during the early years of the war, and held his office at that time longer than did any other Foreign Minister of a great world power.

Probably one of the most significant points which Lord Grey has thus brought to public light is that, in his view, the ex-Kaiser and the German people were not solely responsible for starting the world conflagration. In his opinion, an enormously important factor in this relation was the armed camp condition to which Europe had been brought by the events of years, and even decades, prior to the war, a factor the continued presence of which in the world inevitably leads to the inquiry whether a sufficiently radical change has come over the world's thought to prevent a repetition of the catastrophe experienced in 1914. And Lord Grey himself writes that he doubts whether the nations have yet learned the lesson without which, he feels, they will perish.

Perhaps almost as vital an issue is raised, so far as the average American is concerned, in the disclosure that President Wilson was thinking of throwing the weight of the United States into the war on the side of the Allies as early as 1916. So much has been written concerning President Wilson's pacific attitude in the early days of the war that it must startle many to learn that his view at that time was so advanced in this direction. It is true that, according to these memoirs, Mr. Wilson was considering this step as an alternative to a peace conference. But the report that he was considering it at all will surely produce a reversal in the thoughts of many concerning the war President's views at that time.

In a close study of memoirs, such as these, however, there is a danger to be avoided. At such a time as that of which they deal great decisions are in process of formation, and countless influences are at work to distort national viewpoints and determine courses of action involving the most momentous issues conceivable. It is well, therefore, not to place too great reliance upon conclusions that apparently may be justified from a cursory perusal. Great decisions are not reached without the most labored and industrious pondering by those responsible for them. In the early years of the war President Wilson was beset by forces, concerning which the average individual has scarcely even the most remote idea, and it is important to bear this in mind.

That he was supremely desirous of taking the course of action which would redound to the best interests of humanity, as a whole, few will deny. That he was somewhat uncertain on occasion as to how to reach that end is unquestionably true. As the years pass and clearer light is thrown upon the vast issues involved in the great conflict, more and more accurate deductions may be drawn. Until all the hidden facts are brought to light, however, it were wise to recognize that no conclusion reached has anything like the aspect of finality.

The Dominion of Canada has legislative authority to raise money by any mode or system of taxation. The several provinces are allowed to make laws, through the provincial legislatures, in relation to matters of direct taxation, in order to raise revenue for provincial purposes. One

method of taxation is the succession duty. So far, the Dominion Government has refrained from imposing succession duties, although there are those who have advocated that it should do so. Perhaps the Minister of Finance is deterred, to some extent, because of the problem of multiple taxation, which has developed in the provinces. Succession duties are collected in each of the nine provinces. It frequently occurs that two, and on occasion, perhaps more, claim duties with respect to the same property.

The Attorney-General of Manitoba, R. W. Craig, K. C., has lately urged the necessity of co-operation between the provinces to do away with the imposition of multiple taxation in connection with the levying of succession duties. It is most desirable to bring about greater uniformity in legislation relating to such taxes.

In general practice, the rate of duty is ascertained by the total value of the estate wherever situate, although only a very small portion of the estate may be dutiable in the taxing province. Further, some of the provinces impose additional rates or surtaxes in the case of nonresidents.

One of the benefits of greater uniformity of legislation would be in the saving of much needless expense to the estate. It would lessen litigation. Among the details upon which agreement might be reached, there is the manner of computing the present value of annuities, life estates, estates for a term of years, or future estates. Others are: the apportionment of debts; time for payment of debts; rate of interest and rate of discount, if any, to be allowed for prompt payment; method of valuing estate in case of dispute, and the question of remission.

The provincial authorities are, for the most part, aware of the need for uniformity in broad administrative features, and consideration is being given to the question of doing away with multiple taxation in connection with succession duties in Canada.

When, with the closing days of October, there meets at Peking the international conference on Chinese tariffs—postponed and deferred and postponed again, till the rough drift of current happenings has made it not only imperative but also much more difficult to handle—what is to be the attitude of Japan toward her vast, uneasy neighbor of the Asian mainland? Not one of the principals then to gather at the antique capital of Ming and Manchu can so readily make or mar the deliberations. Assuredly none (save only China) has more to gain or lose in what is to be decided there.

The survey of China through the shell-rimmed spectacles of the Japanese official of yesterday is so well known to the West that, tragically often, it still is taken as the view of today. This is the case markedly in the United States, where the anti-Japanese bias of a certain part of the sensational press keeps harping on that vicious old string till the man in the street may be forgiven (not for reading such journals), but for yet believing that the Tokyo of Viscount Taka-akira Kato is precisely the same as that of Baron Tomaszaburo Kato, who tried to force through those hideously unjust "Twenty-one Demands." As a matter of readily demonstrated fact, the present-day outlook differs radically from that of a decade ago; one had better write it: "is diametrically different." No longer is it held by those in authority in the Mikado's realm that China is to be cabined by Japanese "agreements," cribbed by Japanese officials, and otherwise confined by her commercial and industrial and financial interests. It has come to be fully, honestly recognized that Japan's true advance is indissolubly bound up with genuine progress across the Yellow Sea.

Baron Shidzuka, Foreign Minister in the present Administration, has emphasized categorically his Government's policy of non-interference in the domestic troubles of China, adding: "My one great ambition is to assist China without interfering in her home affairs."

This utter change of front in ten short years has been distinctly realized in China herself. In the early days of last June's trouble there, the Japanese suffered heavily, it is true; the student-engineered boycott of her goods and merchants was most effective. However, this seems due to old suspicions working anew on the emotionalism of the restless moment, for the hostility to things Japanese has clearly passed.

A month ago it was noted that Great Britain now is bearing almost the entire burden of the boycott. Japan's trade has become actually better than it was before that May strike—and this has no little bearing on today's status, since it suggests at least a possibility of her Chinese market soon surpassing England's, which would mean Japanese instead of British customs control.

Yet another phase of the situation warrants attention. China stands in Japan's debt some 400,000,000 yen (\$200,000,000) for various loans upon which interest is long overdue: the principal sums, of course, have not been reduced a whit. It is now being urged by certain of the more or less "inspired" papers of Dai Nippon that Tokyo's representatives at the conference seek to re-secure these by obtaining what might be denominated priority grants on some of the tariffs, which, it is usually admitted, are to be increased generously. A specific instance much talked of in this connection is the so-called Nishihara loan, negotiated seven years ago by the financier whose name it bears. It was made by the Japanese Government to Tuan Chi-jui, now President of the yellow republic, and amounts today to about \$100,000,000, including deferred interest. (The three banks which underwrote it have had to be subsidized to prevent failures which would have run too dangerously far to permit.) Japan's financial condition—and in this she enjoys plenty of Old-World company!—is so serious that the Kato Government has achieved no one thing so thoroughly to the liking of the Nation at large as carrying through its retrenchment plan. Could it now bring, annually, considerable sums of money across from China, it would insure its own continuance of public favor, and deserve to.

None the less, the introduction of the debt question into these customs discussions will be of far-reaching importance, albeit Tokyo has given out that it will support the Chinese policy developed by America, with the intent of bringing into operation all of the provisions of the Washington Arms Conference treaties of 1922. If this be lived up to it offers reasonable insurance against a selfishly disruptive role.

Straws show which way the wind blows, and a recent incident in Vienna is one of many signs indicating that the English tongue is destined to attain eventually the status of a universal language. It appears that last year the teaching of English by radio was started in Vienna, with some success. Possibly

as an outcome of this, a decree has now been issued by the Ministry of Education recommending English as a compulsory modern language in the higher school grades, ousting in large measure French and Italian.

The English vocabulary is an enormous one; it contains some half-million words, and is one of the most heterogeneous that ever existed. In this olla-podrida there are to be found the verbal concoctions of many nations, curiously intermingled—Sanskrit, Hebrew, Russian, Greek, Hindustani, Chinese, Latin, German, Celtic, Saxon, Danish, French, Spanish, Italian. It is said that on the evidence of words alone it would be impossible to classify English with any other of the established stocks and stems of human speech; yet in the few remains of grammar in English there is irrefragable evidence that it is a branch of the Aryan family.

The causes of the heterogeneity of the language are to be found in the history of the race—in the early invasions of Britain, its extensive commerce, and its growth as a world power; while its suitability as a universal tongue

Japan's Attitude Toward China

arises largely from the geographical scattering of the domains of the far-flung Empire, one result of which is that the English tongue is already known in almost every corner of the globe. Apart from the geographical diffusion of the language, a conservative estimate places the number of those speaking it at approximately 170,000,000, leaving all other European tongues far behind.

Viewed in all its aspects, the action of Vienna appears to be far-sighted, well thought out, and wholly in line with the march of events and the probable needs of the future.

Every exiled Highlander's heart warms to the tartan. His companions of boyhood he may forget, the associations of his youth, the very clan which carries his name, but his eyes will light up at the sight of the kilt, and he will thrill to the sound of the bagpipes. Not so, to the same degree, the Highlander of Scotland. Inverness befalls the lack of enthusiasm for the kilt, and it takes Queen Mary to wear a tartan skirt at a gathering in Balmoral Castle before plaids become the vogue and the tailors of the north find a stimulant for business. Only at clan reunions does the kilt predominate in Scotland, and seldom is the picturesque garb worn except at social functions, as a regimental dress, and by children of school age.

Sixty years ago a cockney with his three boys visited Aberfoyle, the heart of the Rob Roy country, dressed in kilts, "to be in keeping with the customs of the country." Great was their surprise when they found themselves an object of curiosity in the village, and their dialect, combined with the garb, the cause of much amusement. It is long since the kilt was superseded by modern dress, and one might wander among the mist-enshrouded hills for days without seeing it worn other than by sportsmen.

Indeed, the peasants, who used to make their own tartan, lost the art a century and a half ago. Before 1747, when the act was passed abolishing the use of the Highland dress, the cloth was spun and dyed by women and woven by the weaver of the clachan, the dyes being obtained from lichens and herbs. The men made their own kilts, hose and brogues, while the smith in the glen fabricated the brooches and buckles. When the act was repealed in 1782, few persons knew how to make kilts and those who desired them could not afford them.

The Highland garb had its advantages. It was adapted to the rugged, mountainous country and suited the needs of the time. The plaid made a comfortable blanket at night and a warm covering in the day time, and the kilt left men free than they would have been otherwise to skip over rocks, to wade across streams, to trudge through bogs and traverse thickets. Even the brogues they wore had holes cut in them to allow water to escape when torrential rains caught them while in the open.

But the Highland garb is no longer in general use. Picturesque, it is kept for special occasions and the interest in it is sentimental. To see a regiment of Highlanders march through the streets, headed by band of pipers, the drummer swinging his sticks with triumphant step, is to witness a spectacle that will never fade from the memory. To listen to pipes in the hills—their natural surroundings—is to hear wild and stirring music that at once enchant and thrill.

The tartan is the embodiment of everything Scottish. To Scotsmen abroad it conjures up memories of Rob Roy bidding farewell to visitors who try to win him away from his life as a freebooter: "Nor has the world a scene that would console me for the loss of the rocks and cairns, wild as they are, that you see around us." It recalls the "March Past of the Cameron Men" played on the brae when bonnets swayed and kilts waggled. It revives a historic and traditional past, a past that is recorded in literature known all over the world.

Generations have come and gone since the clan system, with its multiplicity of tartans, ceased to exist. But while there is mist on the mountains the clan sentiment will endure.

Editorial Notes

It was an estimable sentiment which Toribio Tijerino, Consul-General of Nicaragua, expressed at a luncheon in New York recently given to the delegates of the Nicaraguan Congress to the Interparliamentary Union sessions in Washington, when he declared: "We want the friendship of the American people, but friendship must be based on mutual esteem and respect, not dependence." With reference to the actual incident concerning which he was speaking, the withdrawal of the American marines from Nicaragua, it is unfortunate if incorrect information has been circulated in the United States as to the general sentiment of the people relative to the previous presence of American forces there. It can only be urged, however, that if, as was stated on the same occasion, Nicaragua is now enjoying a period of peace and is well able to take charge of its own affairs without outside intervention, this fact is cause for congratulation. The United States has no desire to force its attentions on any people.

In issuing a warning that October is the most hazardous month in the year for automobile accidents, Frank A. Goodwin, the Registrar for Motor Vehicles in Massachusetts, is doing a public service. Not alone in his own State, moreover, should his admonition be heeded, for the conditions to which he refers are common to many sections of the world. The reasons he cites for the added hazard include the presence of wet streets and wet leaves, and the fact that, the days having suddenly become shorter, both motorists and pedestrians are hurrying between the hours of four and six to get home. Parents and teachers, Mr. Goodwin urges should impress upon children the hazards of the highways, particularly, at this season of the year. And if this warning results in all concerned eliminating some of their carelessness and realizing to a greater extent than before their own responsibilities and the rights of others, it will certainly have achieved its purpose.

The man of the moment in England is evidently Jack Hobbs, whose record making and breaking feats at cricket this summer have been almost astronomical. Had Hobbs performed his exploits in the time of the paladins of old, his glory would, of course, have been celebrated by minstrel and troubadour in every baronial hall in Europe. But minstrelsy being unfortunately no longer in fashion, other methods of doing him honor must be found. Thus the National Dahlia Society's annual exhibition, which was held here recently, showed a new giant dahlia of creamy white hue no less than ten inches across, which has been named after him. Perhaps, however, the thing most worth recording about the whole business is just how Hobbs did all this adulmentation—just to Jack Hobbs. Only the other day he refused an offer to appear at a music hall for a salary which he admitted made his mouth water. His reason for refusing is worth recording. It was merely that he did not "think it would do any good to cricket."

A country roadside in northern Maine would seem to be the most unlikely place in the world to find it, yet here it was, at my very door, a bit of the minstrelsy of the old south, and of the most naive type.

Three men, assorting as to size, age, and color, but all members of that race which has made such a vivid and vital contribution to the melody and rhythms of American music, dressed in nondescript garments that looked as if they might have been every-night acquaintances with a haymow, tentatively stopped at the veranda steps.

At my encouraging smile, the tall, black man dropped a small black satchel, which was in the last stages of decrepitude, ignominiously in the dusty road, stepped to a commanding position between the other two, and the trio tuned up. Then they launched forth into the well-worn "It Ain't Goin' to Rain No Mo," with its profanity-moderated for New England ears by arranging the refrain in this fashion:

It's in the world
Can the old folks tell
That it ain't goin' to rain no mo?

Destructive of rhyme, I grant you, but they evidently knew their pantomical public.

As they rambled through the verses I found myself speculating on the world. How did this variously assort group form the present combination? Whence? And whither?

The tall, black man, who was evidently the leader of the little "troupe," had hair which was grizzled at the temples, while his shoes wouldn't have kept out the rain if there had been any. But his smile was spontaneous and happy as that of a child, and his voice vibrated with richness and beauty as he furnished the deep undertone for the higher voices of his companions.

From popular song to spiritual was literally but a step. Advancing one pace to a solo position, the tall, black man, his hands clasped in unconscious sincerity, sang the poignant melody, "Deep River," with simple dignity, the pathos in his unaccompanied voice being a sudden thrill, and unbridled tears.

The spiritual ended, he stepped back into his place between the others, and they swung into one of the new songs, a solo ditty from "The Paul Tilley," doing it with great gusto and abandon, apparently enjoying the syncopated rhythm as much as we did. The tall leader spontaneously fitting gestures to the words, the round, brown man on his left strumming a lively accompaniment on his guitar, the three voices harmonized with original obbligato in such a lively way, that it set our toes tapping to the tune.

It was then that I took the first appraising look at "drum and traps." He was a slim, tan-colored boy of perhaps twenty, wearing the visor of his loud-checked cap rakishly over one ear, and his equipment was unique. It was nothing more nor less than a corrugated tin wash-board, slung around his neck, guitar-fashion, with a bright tin pie pan nailed to the top of it.

With two brass thimbles crowning the first and second fingers of each hand, he beat out a rattling tattoo

At the end of the concert "the boys" went round to the back door, evidently by invitation, and ranged themselves like expectant children for what might be forthcoming from that hospitable kitchen. Their gentle hostess asked them to sit on the porch settles, and a plump member of their own race, her head bound round with a bright blue kerchief, brought something which I could not see, but which produced a great display of white teeth.

And I heard the deep voice of the tall, black man respond to something which the little white-haired lady had said with a warmth that betokened homesickness.

"An' you is fum Vi'g'ny?" he said. "Why, so is I."

A. B.

London, Oct. 1
The refusal of London's taxi owners to reduce their rates by one-quarter has resulted in a decision of the Home Office committee to allow the introduction of two-seater taxis. The new cabs will charge 9d. for the first mile and 3d. for each subsequent third of a mile, being a reduction of more than a quarter of the present rates, which are 1s. for the first mile or fraction thereof. The traffic congestion in London's streets made the committee hesitate about allowing more vehicles, but the obstinate refusal of the owners of the present taxis to consent to a rate reduction made the step inevitable. Meanwhile the streets are cluttered with cabs which the public will not patronize because the fare is deemed exorbitant.

The third big sale of London property within three weeks was announced recently, and Londoners are beginning to wonder what changes their own home town is about to undergo. It was the sale of Lord Howard de Walden's tract of forty acres, located in the very center of the area showing districts. Extending northward from Oxford Street to Euston Road, and eastward from Oxford Circus and Regent Street to Wells Street, it included such well-known shopping streets as Great Portland Street, East Castle Street and Great Castle Street. The purchase price was about £3,000,000, and the sale excited great interest not only on account of the large size of the tract sold but because there is a very great opportunity for improvement in the district. While rents are high, many of the buildings are decrepit and not at all in keeping with the modern development of other parts of Regent Street and Oxford Street. It is hoped that this district may be modernized in a way to compare favorably with Paris and New York.

Sir Oliver Lodge, in his address before the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Southampton, appealed for the use of plain English by natural scientists in their discussions instead of the polysyllabic monstrosities which generally mark their speeches and writings. His appeal seemed to be well received, especially as the result of the difficulties newspaper men experience at the association's annual meetings on account of the very condition he complained of. It is suggested that gentlemen who discuss gravitational oscillations are, after all, only speaking about the tides, while the explorer who tells about a fine specimen of Tamias Stratus is really in the same class with a backwoodsman who tells his wife about a whopping big chipmunk. Sir Oliver made his plea especially to botanists, saying that the technically correct names of plants are the ugliest and their common names the prettiest of any words we have. But here it is suggested that it is better not to try to imagine what a member of the British Association would do if he had to devise titles on the model of "forget-me-not" or "loves-bleeding."

Camouflage is to be expected on the part of the little chameleon, seeking to conceal itself from its woodland foes, or of a nation's guns or shipping in time of war, but there seems not the slightest justification for "camouflaging" food or drink, according to the Ministry of Health, which has just issued a Blue Book dealing with imposition and counterfeiting in violation of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. Analyses of 118,000 food samples in 1924 showed 5.9 per cent adulterated or not up to standard, whereas the proportion of intoxicating liquor adulterated was 13.5 per cent. Presumably most of this was done by some of the legitimate so-called "good people" in the drink trade. In other words, poisoned brands of alcoholic stimulants are to be purchased here as well as in New York. Fourteen samples of beer tested, for example, were shown to contain either an excessive amount of salt (to stimulate thirst) or to be contaminated with lead or arsenic.

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